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THE ADMIRALTY have given Official permission for raising a Battalion of 1,000 men, which will be strictly limited to Public School or University Men and who will serve together as a Unit.

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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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MOTOR BOATS,
MOTOR CYCLES,
and their Accessories.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Machinery Dept.

[764

No. 18,175 第一萬八千一百七十五號 日七十月七年辰丙 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15TH, 1916. 二拜禮 號五十月八年五國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO DEPART

Aug. 15th.—Straits, Colombo, India, Egypt, Durban, Johannesburg, Port Said, Marseilles and United Kingdom, at 10 a.m., per s.s. SOMALI.

Aug. 16th.—Europe *viâ* Siberia, at 11 a.m., per s.s. SHINYO MARU.

Aug. 16th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan *viâ* Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, Canada and South America *viâ* San Francisco, at 11 a.m., per s.s. SHINYO MARU.

Aug. 17th.—Europe *viâ* Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. SINKIANG.

Aug. 20th.—Straits, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, United Kingdom, at 9 a.m., per s.s. ATSUTA MARU.

Aug. 24th.—Straits, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town and United Kingdom, at 11 a.m., per s.s. HITACHI MARU.

Aug. 25th.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 11 a.m., per s.s. NORA.

Sept. 6th.—Europe *viâ* Siberia, at 10.30 a.m., per s.s. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

Sept. 6th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan *viâ* Nagasaki, Victoria, Vancouver, United States, South America, and United Kingdom *viâ* Canada, at 10.30 a.m., per s.s. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

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Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. 860

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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. 641

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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. 586

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 „ to 10.00 „ ... „ 10 „
10.00 „ to 11.00 „ ... „ 15 „
11.30 „ to 12.45 p.m.... „ 15 „
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 „ ... „ 10 „
1.15 „ to 1.45 „ ... „ 15 „
1.45 „ to 2.15 „ ... „ 10 „
2.15 „ to 5.00 „ ... „ 15 „
5.00 „ to 8.10 „ ... „ 10 „

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.30 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.

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7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
10.30 „ to 11.00 „ ... „ 10 „
11.30 „ to 12.00 noon „ 15 „
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.... „ 10 „
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 „ ... „ 15 „
5.00 „ to 6.00 „ ... 10 „
6.00 „ to 7.00 „ ... „ 15 „
7.00 „ to 8.10 „ ... „ 10 „

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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
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Hongkong, 12th June, 1915. 600

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DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. AGENTS. 138

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NORTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares			Connecting at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian Service to Petrograd.		
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$ 40	$ 20	Shanghai (S.M.R. Sti.) Lv.	Tuesday		
	Y 28	Tsingtao „ Ar.	„		
		Dairen „ Ar.	1.30 p.m.		
	Y 14.00	„ (S.M.R. Train) Lv.	11.35 „		
		Mukden „ Ar.	11.50 „		
		„ „ Lv.	7.10 a.m.		
	Y 11.50	Changchun „ Ar.	9.20 „		
		„ (Russian Train) Lv.	8.00 p.m.		
	$ 8.00	Manchuli „ Ar.			

SOUTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares			Connecting at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian Service from Petrograd.	
			Thursday	
$ 8.00		Manchuli (Russian Train) Lv.	12.10 a.m.	
	Y 11.50	Changchun „ Ar.	4.30 p.m.	Friday
		„ (S.M.R. Train) Lv.	5.25 „	„
		Mukden „ Ar.	0.05 a.m.	
	Y 14.00	„ „ Lv.	1.55 p.m.	
		Dairen „ Ar.	8.30 „	Fri. Sat. Mon.
		„ (S.M.R. Train) Lv.	Mess.	Wed. Thu. Fri.
$ 40	Y 25	Tsingtao „ Ar.	Forenoon	
	Y 20	Shanghai „ Ar.	Saturday	Thu.

* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than S.M.R. Time.
The above fares do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.
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Do. Do. Smaller Edition	6.00	Do. paper cover	0.80
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Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. 77

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GRILL ROOM.

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PRICES AS USUAL.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1916. [879

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IT'S THE BEST.

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

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SEPT. 5 - NOV. 11 - JAN. 18, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1916. [628

CHANGING CHINA.

THE WEST IN THE EAST.

At a recent gathering of the Central Asian Society, at 22, Albemarle-street, London, Mrs. A. S. Roe lectured on "The Changing Conditions in China," describing the changes which she observed in the social manners and customs after the Revolution of 1911. Sir Thos. Holdich presided.

Mrs. Roe said that when she paid her first visit to China, in 1907, she found few outward and visible signs of the changes which were supposed to have taken place. But when she paid her second visit at the beginning of 1912 she found that certain vulnerable parts of the country were simply full of changes of one kind and another—social, intellectual, and commercial. Dr. Sun Yat-sen was, at the time, installed in Nanking as the first provisional President of the Republic, and Yuan Shih-kai was playing his cards in Peking with such skill that he speedily won the game. As to the people in general, they were divided into two classes—those who did not know that anything had happened, and those who expected the new Republic to be the beginning of a golden age in China. Needless to say, their dreams of Utopia had suffered a severe shock. Some of the new officials who had studied in Japan or America saw delightful opportunities for putting their new theories of government into practice, but men of the old school found these "sham foreigners," as they were called, far more oppressive than the officials of other days. But to descend to the lesser changes: China, although it had failed to assimilate the modern foundation of European civilisation, seized with avidity on the bowler hats, frock coats, leather shoes, and hand-shaking of Europe. The lecture went on to relate a number of amusing examples of the effects of this tendency. One man, she said, unable to secure a real bowler hat, conceived the idea of making them out of old oil tins, covered with flannelette. In one city in Szechuan a young dandy might be found wearing a pair of corsets by way of an outside wrap. All the officials who could afford it dressed in European clothes. A certain section of the people thought that under the new *régime* the "five evils" of China would disappear. These five evils were, in their opinion, the smoking of cigarettes, the wearing of jewellery, the eating of "black dirt" (opium), the binding of women's feet, and the worship of idols. It was true that opium smoking was being done away with. Thousands of acres once devoted to poppies were now planted with vegetables, while forty millions of revenue had been sacrificed. Also, in the early days of the Republic, war was waged against idols. The Chinese Christians laid great stress on the fact that Dr. Sun Yat-sen was believed to be a Christian. And the Republican soldiers who were responsible for the destruction of the idols in Nanking considered themselves far too up-to-date to be concerned with such superstitions. There were utilitarian reasons, also, for the destruction of idols. The Republic needed barracks and schools, and many temples were converted to use for these purposes. In parts, for the time being, the Confucian classics were put entirely on one side, and Western learning adopted in their place. The Chinese used to say that we foreigners had no manners, knowing nothing of the 3,000 rules of etiquette of the Book of Life, but still it became fashionable to behave in the free-and-easy style of what they called "foreign etiquette." For instance, young Chinese girls astonished their relatives by sending proposals of marriage to young men whom they did not know, but whose appearance had taken their fancy. What would Confucius have said of the independent young women that the Republic of China produced? There were women soldiers (soon disbanded, however), suffragettes, writers, and—still very active—the women spies and detectives. There was another change, which the farmers very much objected to, and that was the change to the Gregorian calendar. The year that this change was made the snow came three weeks before its time. That came, they said, of following the foolish ways of the foreigners, and so return was made to the old order of things. The merchants agreed with the farmers, but the Yamen and Government departments continued to take January 1st as the official new year. So-called foreign fashions had been a great deal on the increase in China, but, as an Englishwoman, the lecturer was always grieved to see that the foreign goods came from chiefly Japan, Germany, or America.

She related an amusing instance in the confusion which arose in some parts as to the respective uses of watches and clocks. One young man was seen to have a very big bulge in front of him, and it was found, when the note of a bird was heard, that he had purchased a cuckoo clock, and decided to wear it as a watch. Referring to the progress of hospital work in China, Mrs. Roe related the case of a native doctor who grew long nails, because he found them useful for measuring out doses of quinine! As an instance of how far the imitation of the West carried, she said that many town halls had been built throughout the country in foreign style, even with a clock on the wall. As often as not, however, it was not a real clock, but one painted on the wall. Coming to the subject of the Chinese railways, the lecturer said they looked well enough on paper, but in actuality they were disappointing. China, in fact, reminded her of the snail in the nursery story, which climed up five feet every day, only to slip back four feet in the night. She seemed to have lost so much that she once had gained. However, a new spirit was abroad in China. Every now and again one came across new types. Long ago the soldier used to be considered—and in China rightly so—the scum of the earth. Now he was not only *sans terreur, but sans reproche*. Every now and again one met officials who did not accept bribes, and who worked, not for their own good, but for the good of their country. Chinese conservatism was crumbling away.

Sir Evan James remarked that the change that had come over China was most astounding. He ventured to say that it seemed improbable the country would settle down until some great Chinese military leader came and "conquered" it. Unless this took place, he was afraid the country would break up into little bits.

CHINESE NEWS.

GENERAL TSAI AO.

Szechuan is now rapidly settling down to normal Government. General Tsai Ao, the Tu Chun appointed by the Government, entered Chengtu on July 29th. General Liu Tsun-hou, an old *protégé* of General Tsai Ao who took possession of Chengtu when General Chow Chun left the city to fight the Yunnanese who were then advancing on the capital of Szechuan, seems to have thrown in his lot with the new Tu Chun without reserve. The troops under General Chow Chun have been either dispersed by the Yunnan troops or disarmed and disbanded. The defeated Chow Chun is said to be at Chintanghsien with some of his men.

ALLEGED AMERICAN LOAN.

During the course of the last few weeks, Japanese papers have repeatedly reported the conclusion of a $4,000,000 or $30,000,000 loan from Messrs. J. Morgan & Co., and Lee, Higginson & Co. of America, etc. We understand (says the *Peking Daily News*) that all these reports are without foundation and that though China is in urgent need of money for the reconstruction of the country after this disastrous internal strife, there is no formal negotiation either with Japan or the U.S.A. for a loan. In fact, unless peace and order are perfectly restored in China, there is no hope for any foreign loan.

REQUITAL OF SERVICE.

With a view to requiting the services rendered by the "Wei Jen" or Great Men, the Government has decided to create a House of Elders, of which Kang Yu-wei, Liang Chi-chao, Tsen Chun-hsuan, Hsu Shih-chang, Chang Ping-ling, Sun Wen and Huang Hsing together with one representative each of the Manchus, Mongols, Turks and Tibetans, will become members. Several others may also be invited to serve in this House, but their names are not yet disclosed.

The Yuan Shou or the Chief Executive has ordered a number of Swords ornamented with nine, seven and five lion-heads respectively to be made, for bestowal upon those who have fought for the maintenance of the Republic this time as a mark of exemplary honour. It is believed that among the recipients of this distinction will be found Tsai Ao, Lu Yung-ting, Tang Chi-yao, Tsen Chun-hsuan, Liu Hsien-shih, Lü Kung-wang, Li Lieh-chun, Liu Tsung-hou, Lo Pei-king, Chen Ping-kun, and several other well-known generals.

THE HSIN-HUA PALACE CURIOS.

ACTION BY LATE PRESIDENT'S SON.

A native paper says that after the death of President Yuan, there was a most bitter quarrel among his sons on account of the division of the Hsin Hua Palace curios. They have transported everything in the Palace to their home at Changteh in the Palace to their home at Changteh in Honan, and the curios are most of them the rare relics of former dynasties, which should be regarded as national property. Those things which are inconvenient to be carried away, they have mercilessly smashed to pieces. Among the debris it has been found a most valuable stone monument carved with the renowned handwriting of Shen-hsi-tang. The said handwriting was formerly reproduced and distributed as rare gifts to high officials by the defunct Manchu Court. This monument was also highly regarded and valued by all the Emperors and great politicians of former Dynasties. In order to clear his family from these scurrilous attacks, we understand Mr. Yuan Ko-ting has again memorialized the Government requesting that an official investigation be made about same without delay.

RISE IN CHINESE SECURITIES.

Chinese securities have been rather more active than usual recently, remarks the London *Economist* of June 24, and prices have risen especially since the end of May.

The following table shows that prices of Chinese loans have jumped about in a rather erratic manner. But the recent rise is significant. Both the *Crisp* and Reorganization loans show good rises, and yield over 6 per cent., while the railway bonds give a higher return. Yields range between 5½ and 7 per cent., which does not put Chinese credit in a bad light.

Stock.	Currency.	Issue Price.	Price July 27, 1914.	Price end of May, 1916.	Rise since end of May, 1916.	Fall since July 27, 1914.	Present yield.
		£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
5% 1896, red. 1933	£	93½	101	90½		10	5 10 0
4½% Gold Bonds, 1898	£	90	92	79½		12½	5 13 0
6% Imp. Railway Loan	£	97	100	79½		20½	7 11 3
5% Gold, 1903*	£	92	94	69½		24½	7 4 3
5% Gold Loan, 1912	£	95	99	72½		26½	6 18 3
6% Reorg. Loan, 1913	£	90	93	78½		14½	7 13 3
6% Shai-Nanking Loan	£	97½	99	78½		20½	7 12 3
5% Canton-Kowloon Rl.	£	100	95	74½		20½	6 14 3
5% Tientsin-Pukow Rl.	£	98½	95	69½		25½	7 4 3
Do. Sinking Loan	£	100½	94	69½		24½	7 4 3
5% Shanghai-Hangchow Rl.	£	90	86	73½		12½	6 16 3
6% Hukuang Rl.	£	104½	92	78½		13½	7 13 3
5% Honan Railway (Red. 1935)	£	87½	95	78½		16½	6 7 6

* Interest ½ per cent. after 1925.

"THE ACTING SUB."

A NAVAL STUDY.

[BY "TAFFRAIL."]

He was a very junior young officer indeed when the powers that be first gladdened his heart and ruined his clothes by sending him to a destroyer. A mere sub-lieutenant with "(acting)" after his name, which, as any proper "sub" will tell you, is a sign of extreme juniority. Moreover, the single gold stripe on his monkey jacket was still suspiciously new and terribly untarnished.

Not so very long before he had been a "snotty" (midshipman) in a battleship, a mere "dog's body," who had to obey the orders of almost every officer in the ship except those few who happened to be junior to him. It is true that he exercised his authority and a severe discipline on those widshipmen who had the misfortune to be a year or so younger than himself, and that he expressed a lordly contempt for the assistant clerk. But he lived in the gun-room, slept in a hammock, kept all his worldly possessions in a sea-chest, and bathed and dressed in the company of fifteen other boisterous young gentlemen.

Then he had his watches to keep at sea and his picket boat to run in harbour, while his spare time was fully employed in mastering the subtleties of gunnery, torpedo work, and electricity, and in rubbing up his rapidly dwindling knowledge of engineering and *x* and *y*. It was well that he did so, for at some distant period when the war ceased he would have to pass certain stringent examinations before he could be confirmed in the rank of lieutenant.

So on the whole he had been kept fairly busy, more particularly as watch-keeping at the guns with the ship at sea in all weathers in war time was not all jam.

But when he was sent to a destroyer he found the life was more strenuous, for the little ship spent far more time at sea. The weather was sometimes very bad indeed, and at first he was seasick, but it was always a consolation to have a cabin of his own, to live in the wardroom, and to be treated as a responsible officer instead of a mere "makee learn."

He had to work at least six times harder than he had in a battleship. For one thing he had all the charts to correct and to keep up to date, no small labour with pencil, dividers, parallel rulers, and much red ink in these days of war, prolific minefields, dangerous areas, extinguished lights, and removed buoys. He also assisted with the ship's gunnery, and at sea kept a regular three watches, eight hours out of every twenty-four, with the first lieutenant and gunner. But it was the sense of responsibility and the feeling that he was doing really useful work which gladdened his heart and kept him keen and energetic.

"Have you even been in a destroyer before?" his commanding officer had asked him as soon as he joined.

"No, sir."

"Ever kept officer of the watch at sea?"

Again the answer was in the negative.

"Well, you'll have to do it here, my son. If you want to know anything come to me. There's nothing much in it so long as you keep your eyes skinned. You'll soon learn."

* * * * *

The skipper had said there was nothing in it, but the first night at sea he found himself alone on the bridge in charge of the ship he thought differently.

A light cruiser squadron and two flotillas of destroyers were steaming at 20 knots in close formation without lights. The night was as black as the wolf's mouth, and the rapidly rising wind cut the tops off the short seas and sent them flying over the bridge in constant showers of spray. Moreover, the perpetual pitching and rolling soon gave our friend a squeamish and altogether nasty sensation in the region of his waistcoat, and in ten minutes, by which time the water had found its way through his oil-skins and was trickling merrily down the back of his neck, he felt miserable.

The ship was in the middle of a line of eight destroyers. Two hundred yards ahead of him he could just discern the dim black blur of the next ahead and the occasional splutter of whity-grey foam in her wake as her stern lifted to the seas. At times, when a driving rain squall came down from windward, he seemed to lose sight of her altogether, and, through inexperience and in his anxiety to catch up, increased the revolutions of the engines not wisely but rather too much. The next thing that happened was that the squall cleared, and he found himself almost on top of her, and had to put the helm over and sheer out of line to avoid a collision. At the same time he reduced speed to drop back into station. Sometimes he reduced more than he should, with the consequence that the next astern nearly bumped him, while the leader shot ahead and vanished into the darkness like a ghost.

It was then that he had horrible thoughts of being scrubbled for the deadly sin of losing touch with the flotilla and meandering about the ocean like a lost sheep looking for his next ahead. If he did not succeed in finding her somebody's blood would be required.

It was rather trying for a novice, and many times he remembered the commanding officer's standing orders. "Do not hesitate to call me if you are in doubt or difficulty," they said, with the "Do not" underlined twice. Should he rouse the skipper or should he not? He was asleep in his clothes on the cushioned settee in the charthouse underneath the bridge and would be up in ten seconds if required. But the acting "sub" did hesitate to call him unnecessarily. After all, it was quite possible that the "C.O." might be rather peevish if he was hauled out for no reason. He was not really "in difficulty," he persuaded himself, and he certainly did not wish to patent the fact that he could not keep the ship in station whatever the circumstances.

No; he would not call him. He solved the problem by increasing the speed of the engines ever so slightly above the normal, and five minutes later heaved a sigh of profound relief as the black shape of the next ahead hove up out of the darkness.

(*Continued on next Column.*)

In an hour his helpless feeling had gone and he was jogging merrily along without any difficulty.

* * * * *

But the skipper, was was accustomed to the ways and tricks of newly joined officers generally, and sub-lieutenants in particular, had been awake the whole time. He always slept with one eye open at sea, and as the charthouse was immediately beneath the bridge and the shafting of the wheel and engine-room telegraphs passed within a few feet of his head, he knew at once from their agitated movement when anything really desperate was happening. So when the helm went over and the revolution telegraph revolved frantically five or six times in quick succession he yawned wearily, hung off his rug, and sat up.

"I won't go up and interfere unless he sends for me," he thought to himself. "He must learn." He had been a "sub" in a destroyer himself. The summons never came.

At three o'clock, by which time the dawn was breaking, the "C.O." did appear on the bridge.

"Well, Sub?" he asked. "What d'you think of station keeping at night?"

"Quite easy, sir," said that young officer blatantly, quite unaware of the acoustic properties of the charthouse. "As easy as talling off a log."

"Did you have any difficulty in seeing the next ahead?"

"Not much, sir. It was a bit dark at times, though."

The "C.O." smiled to himself. He knew.

* * * * *

The "sub," he has passed out of the "acting" stage, is now an expert at the game, and, to use the phraseology of his latest confidential report, is "energetic and trustworthy," and a "most promising and capable officer."—*Daily Mail.*

GERMANY AND THE GREAT FUTURE OF CHINA.

A COLONIAL PROGRAMME.

The executive of the German Colonial Society, which has been to the lost German colonies what the German Navy League is to the German Navy, has solemnly propounded a set colonial programme in 10 paragraphs.

The programme insists upon German colonial activity as essential "popularly, politically, economically, and ethically"; says that the German colonies of the future must be capable of effective defence; demands the maintenance for colonial purposes of "a sufficiently strong navy"; declares that, in addition to the navy, Germany must acquire "an adequate number of naval, coaling, cable, and wireless stations which can be fortified as required"; and says that such bases, if they do not consist of islands, must have "an appropriately large colonial *Hinterland*."

It is laid down that Germany must increase her colonial possessions "without cowardly timidity," because "such a favourable opportunity cannot be expected to offer itself again at an early date." It is then declared that, while Africa is the most obvious field for German colonial activity, "the great future of China requires the maintenance and acquisition of bases in the sphere of the Indian and Pacific Oceans."

Finally, after the observation that Germany's first concern will be to retain the Colonies which she possessed before the war, the Colonial Society lays down rules for "the selection of new colonies." First, Germany should acquire new land for settlement. Secondly, for military purposes, Germany should acquire bases and "seize such colonies as are capable of strengthening the home resources of Germany's enemies by the supply of coloured troops." Thirdly, the colonies must supply those raw materials of which Germany is most in need, and must be markets for German goods. Fourthly, those colonies are to be preferred which will not require excessive Imperial subsidies. Fifthly, the geographical "selection" should have regard to connection with old German colonies and to "preventing certain foreign colonies from falling economically or politically to, or remaining in the possession of, Powers whose rule would precisely at that point be specially inconvenient for Germany."

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

LECTURE ON TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

Members of the Staff, and all Inspectors and Sergeants and all members of the Mounted and Motor Patrols will attend a Lecture which will be delivered by Inspector Garrod, Hongkong Police, at the Headquarters' Club, on Wednesday, August 16th, at 6 p.m. Uniform optional.

NO. 2 PLATOON.

All recruits, except Noris, Faiz Mohamed, Mahmood, and Kassim Mohamad, are passed, and will attend all parades of No. 2 Platoon and of Sections 3 and 4.

PARADES, CENTRAL STATION, 6 P.M.

Tuesday, August 15th.—Whole of No. 4 Company, under the Sergeant-Major. Uniform, helmets and rifles.

Friday, August 18th.—Same as Tuesday, August 15th.

HEADQUARTERS' CLUB.

The Club promises will be open to Ladies on Friday, August 18th, from 5 to 7 p.m.

The Police Reserve Orchestra will be in attendance.

Members making use of the Club on this occasion will wear uniform.

F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R.).

VALUE OF THE SOVEREIGN.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons recently, Mr. Pretyman said the purchasing power of a sovereign in March, 1915, as compared with 1914, was 17s. 3d. In 1916 it was 15s.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

Though all who sleep out in the open in the Chinese quarters in Hongkong are not refugees from Canton their number has undoubtedly been considerably augmented as a result of the rush to get away from the troublous area in and around the capital of Kwangtung. As soon as the sultry summer nights arrive the Chinese wisely forsake their cramped cubicles for the open air, undeterred by the attentions of mosquitoes and other pests. In many places they litter the roadways and pavements in their hundreds, and I have heard that some enterprising photographers have taken flash-light pictures of these sleeping groups and palmed them off upon certain Home papers by labelling them "Scenes in Canton during the Revolution." One, I am told, even went so far as to inscribe a photograph of this nature:—"After a battle at Canton,"—and he made money.

One unhappy result of the Canton trouble is that many deformed or otherwise afflicted beggars are amongst those who have flocked to the Colony. In one part of the City on Saturday I saw no fewer than six pairs of blind children begging. Directly approaching footsteps could be heard they cried out: "Blind, massa; no can catchee chow. Cumshaw." It sounded very pathetic but a little distance away was a hag who watched every movement of the blind children like a bird of prey. This was her business living on the money bestowed upon the sightless children by sympathetic passers by. There is a home in the Colony for blind children, and a prison for those who thrive upon their misfortunes, but I suppose that in such abnormal times as these the ordinary machinery is unequal to the strain thrown upon it.

The new Police Reserve Club, which was opened last week by H.E. the Governor, is in several respects a daring experiment. It is open to all ranks, all races, all classes and both sexes. Accommodation will be reserved for the lady friends of members, who are being invited to an inaugural "at Home" next Friday evening, on which occasion the proceedings will be enlivened by the orchestra. The institution is to be run on the lines of a "Scotch picnic," everyone paying for his own refreshment, and paying for it, moreover, in "spot cash." The rejection of the "chit" system will reduce clerical labour to a minimum, and, in conjunction with the "no treating" order, will, it is anticipated, tend to check expansiveness. The playing of cards and other games for money, too, is prohibited. The result of these innovations will be watched with close interest. They are introduced under the most favourable conditions, inasmuch as the club starts with 550 members, who have an airy, commodious, and comfortably furnished suite of rooms in the most central situation placed at their disposal without entrance fee, or, for the present, subscription. If success cannot be secured in these circumstances there must be something radically wrong with human nature.

Apropos of this subject an interesting paragraph appeared recently in the *Pinang Gazette*. In a Club not many miles away from Penang the members lately decided that "no treating" was worth a trial. The change was accordingly effected, and when the receipts from the bar were made known, it was found that this particular form of "economy" in war time had hardly worked out in practice as the theorists asserted it would. In short, the takings were more than they had been for 15 months! It is worth while stating that during the "no-treating" period there were no events such as billiards or other tournaments, which are generally credited with bringing more into a Club than usually attend, thus helping to increase the receipts. We are inclined to consider it a phenomenon, and should be very surprised to discover that a similar experiment elsewhere led to similar results.

The Wantsai Post Office may not be situated in the most delectable quarter of Hongkong, but that is scarcely a reason why the steps which lead up to it should serve as a receptacle for refuse, or why the floor of the office itself should not be submitted to an occasional scrubbing. This Post Office is conveniently situated for Europeans residing in the Happy Valley district, but some of them are so disgusted with the dirty condition of the entrance that they prefer to go to the head office, despite the trouble and time involved in the journey. For a few cents each day a coolie would keep the entrance free from litter, or, perhaps a Chinese medicine man would be willing to pay for the privilege of collecting the orange-peel, banana-skins, and other delicacies with which the Post Office steps are now strewn.

RODERICK RANDOM.

THE SITUATION IN CANTON.

HEAVY FIRING THROUGHOUT THE WEEK-END.

SHELLING AS SEEN FROM SHAMEEN.

LUNG STILL HOLDS THE RAILWAY STATION AT SHEK WAI TONG.

(From Our Special Representative.)

CANTON, Monday.

The heaviest firing that has occurred so far in the Wong Sha, Shek Wai Tong district took place over the week-end. Shum has now got some field guns into position and is making a very determined attempt to take the railway station at Shek Wai Tong and to drive Lung's men from this side of the river altogether. There was very heavy firing between 10 p.m. on Saturday night and 3 a.m. on Sunday morning, and there was a rumour that Lung had lost the Railway Station. If so, he recaptured it, as he was in possession on Sunday afternoon.

Then on Sunday night there was a heavy bombardment from 8 p.m. for half an hour. During this time both sides seemed to be firing off as many shots as they could. Lung had four gunboats in position off Wong Sha and in the river between Shameen and the Railway Station on the other side, and these boats pumped shell after shell into the villages that Shum is holding. No shots came anywhere near Shameen, but the noise was deafening at times and one did not feel too comfortable. Bad ammunition or a loose shot might cause an accident at any time. While this was going on, Shum replied with a number of shells from guns which are in position a good way back from the water front.

At 11.15 p.m. the battle for the Station recommenced and Lung's gunboats started in to fire as hard as they could. Machine-guns were going all the time, accompanied by volleys of rifle fire, and every few minutes there was the boom of a shell and the crack of shrapnel bursting. Occasionally all the gunboats would fire at once, and sometimes they were joined by the guns which Lung has mounted on the jetty at Wong Sha. These are 3-inch Krupp guns and were very busy last night. For an hour this battle lasted and then the firing slackened off; but all night there was shooting and shells were bursting at six this morning. Shum can shell Lung's position at Wong Sha, and he must have done some damage there, but the gunboats were safe from his fire unless he brought his guns much nearer to the river, and the ground is all paddy field and marshy in this vicinity, so that this would be a very difficult matter. There is no rising piece of ground where he could mount his guns, and he will not attempt to move them any nearer until he is successful in taking Shek Wai Tong Railway Station. He still holds the railway from Five-Eye Bridge upwards, and has been receiving reinforcements of men and ammunition during the so-called truce.

Around the White Cloud hills, also, there was fighting on Saturday night and on Sunday, but Shum has never gained anything in this quarter and he was again repulsed and driven further back than before. Lung continues stronger than ever hereabouts, and yesterday afternoon he sent about 400 men from the North of the City to help at Wong Sha. If Shum is to be successful in taking Canton he will have to take the whole of this area—a fact which explains the heavy fighting here during the week-end.

HELP FOR SHUM.

Two thousand men are said to have come down the West River under an expirate who used to be an officer commanding the troops in Sam Shui. These men have come as reinforcements. The number may be an exaggeration, but it is certain that Shum has received reinforcements. Shum has driven Lung's men to Lower Fong Chuen and the casualties on Lung's side are said to be heavy.

ANOTHER NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

There was a naval battle at Hamilton Creek on Sunday afternoon. Many shells were fired, but the shooting was poor. None of Lung's boats was sunk, but several were hit. Shum's boats are said to have suffered more damage; but so far no report of any having been sunk is to hand.

The *Kong Hong*, one of Lung's two-funnelled gunboats which had her wireless blown away in the fighting off Shek Wai Tong, has been refitted and was in evidence in this fight.

Shum's helper, Li Lit Kwan, has been fighting during the week-end around the Fa Yuen district on the north river line, but has not made any progress.

Tang continues to call himself the independent Governor of Shek Lung district, but, except for the fact that he has broken the railway line and refused to allow it to be repaired, he is doing nothing but sitting still.

FIRM ATTITUDE OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

We understand that the Central Government have sent telegrams to the leaders of the contending parties in Kwangtung, including Lung, requesting them to stop fighting and adding that if the orders of the Central Government are not obeyed all parties will be looked upon as rebels. This is taken as indicating that Luk, Lung's successor, is now on his way to Canton.

APPEAL BY NATIVES FOR "IRON HAND POLICY."

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S INTERPOSITION.

GENERAL LUNG'S TELEGRAM.

"TEN THOUSAND URGENT."

The natives of Kwangtung have again sent an urgent telegram to the Central Government requesting the adoption of an "iron-hand" policy to suspend the fighting between Generals Lung Chi-kwong and Li Lieh-chun without any further delay in order to prevent international complications and the spoliation of the whole province of Kwangtung.

GENERAL FENG KUO-CHANG'S VIEWS.

General Feng Kuo-chang, Tuchun of Kiangsu, has addressed the following telegram to the President accusing the ambition of Li Lieh-chun, who has openly defied the authority of the Central Government fighting against the Government troops without the slightest cause:

"To the President and the Cabinet—The trouble in Kwangtung has become more and more serious, and under the pretence of 'recuperating' his health General Lu has deliberately delayed to proceed to Kwangtung to assume his office. It is evident that General Lung has not prevented his coming, but the cause of his hesitation is the impossibility of his settling the troubles created by Li Lieh-chun. As General Lung has been appointed by the Central Government to act temporarily as Tuchun of Kwangtung, it is his duty to give protection to his province, and it is impossible for him to desert and flee from his post. As long as General Lu has failed to arrive to Kwangtung, General Lung is not allowed by the Government to leave his post at the threats of his opponents. Hence it is quite reasonable for General Lung to remain, and we cannot charge him with the offence of not complying with the demands of Li Lieh-chun.

"As the Chun Wu Yuan has been abolished," it is now no longer responsible for the actions of Li Lieh-chun, who has evidently acted of his own accord without the approval of the provinces in the South. The Central Government has telegraphed repeatedly to Li Lieh-chun ordering him to Peking, but he has openly disobeyed the order, and, instead of ceasing from hostility, he has marched his troops rapidly towards the provincial capital of Kwangtung. No one in the country will be able to deny the fact that Li has been fighting for personal power and wealth. The Central Government has been sincere in its desire for peaceful settlement, trying all the time to effect a compromise; but, on the other hand, Li Lieh-chun has determined to inflict misery and woe on the whole Kwangtung province.

"On the 31st ult. I received a telegram from General Lung to the effect that 'Li Lieh-chun has marched steadily against me, and under the pretence of negotiating for peace, he captured Fushan and attacked Kiangmen. Now he has surrounded the provincial capital, and attacked the arsenals at Shih-ch'ing and the fort at Shanyenchiao. He has increased his forces everywhere, and my men have endured all kinds of fatigues and hardships during this difficult time. Unless reinforcements are forthcoming we shall be in a most critical situation.' From the above telegram it will be seen that General Lung is now in a most critical position, and if the Central Government does not act on his behalf, he would finally hand over the province to the Chief of the Kuomintang Party. Kwangtung is a most important province on account of its close relations with foreigners, and as soon as there are great disturbances it would be impossible for the Central Government to control the situation again.

"I have noticed the serious condition and have not dared to keep silent. As it is impossible for the Government to effect a reconciliation, it is requested that necessary means be adopted to deal with the situation. An instruction should at once be sent to Fukien and Kiangsi, ordering the Tuchuns there to lead their armies to Kwangtung in order to save the situation. If Li Lieh-chun should continue to defy the Central Government, a mandate denouncing his ambition should be issued, and I, Kuo-chang, will assist the Tingwu and Anwu Army Corps to suppress the rebellion."

OTHER REPRESENTATIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

In addition to the telegrams of Generals Chang Hsun, Feng Kuo-cheng, Nih Shih-chung, Wong Tsan-yuan, and several other high military Commanders urging the Central Government to order Northern troops in Kiangsi and Fokien to advance into Kwangtung for the relief of Lung Chi-kwong, some revolutionary Generals who declared their so-called "independence" against the Peking Government, such as General Cheng Shu-fan, Tuchun of Shensi, and General Liu Hsien-shih, Tuchon of Kueichow, have also wired both President and Premier urging the suppression of Li Lieh-chun's illegal actions in Kwangtung (says the *Peking Daily News*). All these Generals agree that Li Lieh-chun and his party are merely fighting for selfish ends without taking the serious situation of the whole country into their consideration. If this sort of lawless contention for power is permitted without punishment, no peace can be maintained in the Republic hereafter.

As a result of this telegraphic activity, a special conference of the Cabinet was held on the 6th inst. to consider the serious situation in the South. The worst thing is that the last telegram from Peking to Li Lieh-chun ordering him to cease hostilities and come up to Peking after the arrival of Chu Ching-lan, late Tuchun of Heilungkiang and new Civil Governor of Kwangtung, has been ignored.

It is believed that the Central Government, though reluctant, will do something to stop this sort of personal fighting in Kwangtung. Another interesting point is that notwithstanding the abolition (nominal) of the Chun Wu Yuan in

(Continued on next Column.)

SHANGHAI AND EXCHEQUER BONDS.

SOME LARGE PURCHASES.

As the result of an interview with the manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Shanghai, a representative of the *N.-C. Daily News* was informed that through that bank alone Shanghai had subscribed for Exchequer Bonds to the extent of £300,000, roughly $3,000,000. Furthermore, applications are coming in steadily. Of the £300,000 ordered, £200,000 (or two-thirds) had been received and distributed: of the remaining £100,000, £70,000 were on the way and £30,000 to be received by any trans-Pacific mail.

When subscriptions were first opened for bonds at Shanghai it was with the understanding that they were to be free of all tax; later, after the applications had gone forward, it was announced that the tax-free privilege would not extend to Shanghai residents. Pending settlement of the question whether or not bonds would be taxable if held by applicants domiciled in China, the bank sent instructions to London to hold the bonds there, as it was thought more than probable that applicants might wish to cancel their orders were it decided that they would have to pay income-tax. It was then decided that the bonds should be tax-free as originally intended, so this cause for delay is removed.

CHINESE M.PS. AS OPIUM RUNNERS.

THREE ON TRIAL AT SHANGHAI.

Three members of Parliament from Yunnan appeared at the bar of the Shanghai Mixed Court on the 9th instant on a charge of being in possession of opium the importation of which is prohibited. Developments followed rapidly upon the seizure of twenty trunks containing opium in an unoccupied house in Chapei.

The men put on trial were named Sung Wan-ding, Wong Tuh-sai and Wong Tuh-zai, *alias* Wong Tsoh-ling. All were described as "Chinese Officials." The charge preferred at present is one of being in possession of opium the importation of which is prohibited. The three men, clothed in white and each carrying a fan, did not appear to realize the seriousness of their position and entered the court smiling and chatting. Their demeanour considerably altered by the time a brief session had finished.

Mr. G. D. Musso appeared for the prosecution and said:—A warrant was issued this morning for the apprehension of seven people connected with this matter. Three have been arrested and we propose to ask the Court to take evidence of arrest and have the case remanded.

Inspector Dee, of Louza Police Station, gave formal evidence of arrest. The Police had information that three others had left Shanghai and one had gone out to see some friends. A detective had been left to await his return.

Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor—The prisoners are not represented by counsel and it is suggested that they be allowed out on bail. The suggested bail is Tls. 10,000 per man. Have you any objection?

Mr. Musso—No; I think that is all right.

The prisoners were removed and endeavoured to get in touch with friends by means of the telephone.

GENERAL YIH ARRESTED.

In the meantime a perusal of the documents found on them at the time of arrest brought to light further interesting information.

One of the documents found was a letter written to friends to Yunnan. It stated that they were worried over three things:—(1) How to get back their lost face, (2) How to dispose of the opium in the Taoyin's yamên, and (3) What to do with the rest of the opium. There are still 36 trunks at large.

This was immediately communicated to Mr. Grant Jones, who discountenanced any idea of bail in view of this development and the men were kept in custody.

A fourth arrest was made later in the day of Yih Zien, *alias* Yih Siang-zuh, commander-in-chief of the 5th Republican Army, and special delegate to the Military Conference for Yunnan.

Kwangtung, ex-Viceroy Tsen Chun-hsuan still addresses himself as "Tutzelin" or "Generalissimo" of Hu Kuo Chun. In his latest telegram to Peking, Tsen still insists on the appointment of "someone else" to receive the administrative power from Lung Chi-kwong pending the arrival of Lu Ying-ting at Canton. Tsen evidently means that Li Lieh-chun should be appointed acting Tuchun of Kwangtung!

GENERAL LUNG ASKS FOR SUPPORT.

General Lung Chi-kwong, Acting Tuchun of Kwangtung, has sent a "ten thousand urgent" telegram to the Central Government stating that "Immediately after the voluntary withdrawal of Chi Chun troops from Fatshan and Kiangman, Li Lieh-chun suddenly occupied these two strategical places and his Yunnanmen, who are assisted by a portion of the Kwangsi troops, are ferociously attacking the Government Arsenal. As Kwangtung is a portion of the territory of the Republic and I, Chi-kwong, the Acting Tuchun of Kwangtung, was legally appointed by the Central Government, it is my duty to protect Kwangtung until the arrival of Lu Yung-ting from Kwangsi. On account of continued fighting during the last several weeks and the lack of support from outside, I, Chi-kwong, wish to know whether the Central Government recognize Kwangtung as Chinese territory and will despatch relieving troops at once."

On account of this unusual telegram, both President Li and Premier Tuan have wired to Canton in strong terms commanding the two sides to suspend hostilities, otherwise the final measure will be employed to solve the crisis. It is believed that in view of the telegrams from General Feng Kuo-chang, Chang Hsun and others, this final wire from Peking will produce some effect in stopping the ambitious advance of Li Lieh-chun against Canton.

INTIMATIONS

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Return " " (available also for return by day steamer)	11.00
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TUESDAY, 15TH AUGUST, 1916.

8 a.m. *HONAM*. | 8 a.m. *HEUNGSHAN*.
10 p.m. *FATSHAN*. | 5 p.m. *KINSHAN*.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH AUGUST, 1916.

8 a.m. *HEUNGSHAN*. | 8 a.m. *HONAM*.
10 p.m. *KINSHAN*. | 5 p.m. *FATSHAN*.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

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Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

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SUNDAY, 20TH AUGUST, 1916.

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FARES AS USUAL.

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Hongkong, 15th August, 1916. [1014

NOTICE.

CERTAIN CARGO ex s.s. "PING SUEY" having arrived here per s.s. "AGAPENOR" — Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS will attend at Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., at 10 A.M., to survey all damaged packages. Consignees of Cargo arrived are requested to have representatives present.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,
CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1916. [1015

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 21st Aug., at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 21st Aug. at 9.30 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
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Hongkong, 14th August, 1916. [23

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THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1916, at the Rate of TWO POUNDS THREE SHILLINGS STERLING per Share, is Payable on and after MONDAY, the 14th day of August, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1916. [1011

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of August, 1916, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at The Peak, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of HIS MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

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No. of Sale. Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements. (Approximate).	Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.	
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Hongkong, 11th August, 1916. [1004

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OFFICE ASSISTANT (British) wanted with some experience.
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Hongkong, 12th August, 1916. [1002

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Apply—
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BIRTHS.

ALABASTER.—At Tientsin, on August 7th, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. ALABASTER, a daughter.

STEARN.—At the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, on August 7th, Rev. and Mrs. A. J. S. STEARN, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

NOTTINGHAM-O'SHEA.—At H. B. M. Consulate, Nagasaki, on July 7th, E. A. NOTTINGHAM to E. O'SHEA, widow of the late J. B. O'SHEA.

DEATHS.

FRASER.—Killed in France, on July 7th, Captain DONALD FRASER, Royal Engineers, 4th son of the late William Fraser, late of Annfield, and Wester Laing's, Inverness, and brother of Mrs. GEORGE MATHESON, Shanghai.

MAHER.—At No. 894B, Hanbury Road, Shanghai, on August 9th, MARIA LUCIANA MAHER, aged 62 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 15TH AUGUST, 1916.

MATERIAL CIVILISATION.

SIR RABINDRANATH TAGORE, who was at first received with *furore* in Japan, is now meeting with criticisms from all directions on the ground that his teaching is decadent and subversive of progress. As we pointed out in a former article, in the lectures which the Indian poet has delivered before numerous learned bodies in Japan the argument has been advanced that the civilisation of the West is material and debasing, while that of the East is spiritual and uplifting. As Japan has adopted so large a part of the material civilisation of the West, and is in the way of adopting much more, such an attitude is to her unaccountable, and the critics of the poet somewhat pertinently ask which among the nations show the greatest vitality—those which have made material progress, or those which have been content to dwell in the spiritual abode of their forefathers. TAGORE would probably reply that mere material progress is of no avail if spiritual progress is lacking, but to the Japanese—who, in spite of their high artistic temperament, are an unimaginative race—such a position is incomprehensible. And yet it may be claimed that, behind the poet's words, lies an important and solemn truth. We dislike and suspect TAGORE'S division of Eastern and Western civilizations because it suggests a confusion between the abstract and the concrete uses of the word. When we speak of the civilisation of any particular country we use the word in its concrete sense, meaning thereby the degree of adaptation to the surrounding conditions that has been reached by a nation. But civilisation in its abstract sense cannot be measured by degrees. Like other abstract terms, it implies an ideal—perhaps unattainable, but nevertheless taken as existing. In this sense civilisation admits of no division into Eastern and Western, yet TAGORE, while arguing one minute about comparative civilizations in the concrete sense, will, in the next, apply those arguments to ideal civilization in the abstract sense, where it is one and indivisible. Ideal civilisation is that perfect adaptation of means to ends in the social organism which prevails in the physical organism of the healthy man. It cannot be split into Eastern or Western. Yet, we repeat, there lurks behind the poet's words an important truth, and that is, that true civilisation cannot be confined to material progress. There must be a mental or spiritual aim behind. Take the case of Germany. Spiritually, Germany has been at a standstill for some time, but materially she has made enormous progress. Her spiritual decline is clearly evidenced by the uses to which she is now putting her material advance. On the other hand, there have existed many magnificent spiritual civilisations in ancient times in India, Persia, Greece, and Rome. Why did these sparks of spiritual fire fade and go out? The answer would seem to be because they had no material basis. Both sides, therefore, are dependent on each other. TAGORE is right in insisting on the necessity of spiritual civilisation, but wrong in regarding it as the sole condition. His Japanese critics call him old-fashioned, and they are right in so far as his strictures on science and material progress are concerned. But old-fashions sometimes become new again, and we are not sure that Japan would lose by listening to the poet's teaching. There is little doubt that if Japan had obstinately closed her eyes and ears to Western teaching she would long since have been wiped off the map as an independent country. She would probably have fallen under the protection of one of the Western Powers which one we will not hazard to guess. The wisdom of her statesmen and the enterprise of her people saved her from such a fate. But in the hurry to adopt Western methods and ways there is certainly a danger that she will forget those spiritual truths which alone make material progress worth having. A success gained at the expence of the moral qualities is failure in disguise. Thus Japan has found, as England found many years ago, that an increase of production at the expense of the health and well-being of the rising generation is not progress in the proper sense of the word. It is in this direction that TAGORE'S teaching is of value to Japan. In however wild and exaggerated a form it may be cast, it contains the central truth that material progress is of little value without moral progress. If the discoveries of science, the bravery of those who risk their lives in the cause of progress, and the labours of those who bring the results to fruition are to be put to perverted purposes for the aggrandisement of one section of the human race and the destruction of another; for the burden and sorrow, not the joy and comfort of mankind—then we may agree with TAGORE that science is worthless, and a return to a simpler mode of life would be preferable. But a passing phase must not prevent us from seeing things as a whole. Germany going headlong to ruin amid unprecedented scenes of bloodshed and cruelty must not blind us to the fact that what Germany has used ill may be used well, that what Germany has turned to purposes of destruction may be used for purposes of construction.

During the week ending August 12th a fatal Chinese case of plague was reported. In the same period there were seven cases of enteric fever (one Parsee and the rest Chinese, three being imported), fine of which proved fatal. There was a non-fatal Chinese case of puerperal fever, and a non-fatal British case of paratyphoid fever.

On the arrival of the s.s. *Tacoma* on Sunday morning P.-c. Pincott boarded the vessel and discovered 185 taels of prepared opium. The ship's carpenter has been arrested in connection with the haul.

Two Russians and a Finn were charged at the Hongkong Police Court yesterday with vagrancy in Kowloon. Inspector Gordon, who applied for a remand, said he had reason to believe that the defendants were stowaways on board the American ship *Howick Hall* from Vladivostock and in consequence more enquiries would have to be made. A remand was granted.

Mr. Denman Fuller will give another of his popular organ recitals on Monday next at 9.15 p.m., in St. John's Cathedral. The programme will include several well-known compositions, and Mrs. W. J. Hill will be the vocalist, one of her numbers being Handel's famous "Largo." The collection will be in aid of funds for providing a Naval Wing to the Star and Garter Hospital at Richmond.

Mr. Francisco X. Vieira Ribeiro, an old Portuguese resident of Hongkong, passed away suddenly in the early hours of yesterday morning at Kowloon. The deceased was employed by the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. for about 40 years. His genial and upright character made him very popular and respected amongst both the Portuguese and other members of the foreign Community. He leaves a widow and nine children to mourn his loss. The funeral took place yesterday at 6 p.m., at St. Michael's Cemetery. There was a numerous following, which included the representative of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., the deceased's colleagues, the Acting Portuguese Consul, and a large number of friends.

We have received a long letter from Canton, signed "Ko Ming Tang," criticising the interview which Mr. Jamieson, the British Consul-General in that city, gave to our representative. As, however, most of the letter is devoted to the task of proving that Mr. Jamieson is incompetent to speak upon the situation because in the interview certain trifling errors appeared such as "Lo" instead of "Li," "Yunnan" instead of "Hunan," and "Kuo Ming Tang" instead of "Ko Ming Tang," we have not thought it worth while to publish it. These errors were, no doubt, due to the haste with which the copy, which reached us at midnight, had to be dealt with for the morning's issue. The only passage in the letter worthy of reproduction is that which is designed to show that Mr. Jamieson's view of the situation in Canton is incorrect. Shum and Li, our correspondent affirms, do not want to get the city into their hands in order to dictate terms. "The whole province of Kwangtung," he writes, "with the exception of the city of Canton and a few fortified places, as Whampoa, The Bogue, Waichow and Polo, is in the hands of the party who want honest good government." He then proceeds to chant the praises of Shum. He is, of course, entitled to his opinion, and so are others to theirs.

FATAL PESTILENCE.

SAD PLIGHT OF KOWLOON DOCK WORKMEN.

A number of Kowloon dock workmen who have been engaged upon the salvage of the s.s. *Wisley* were discovered by the s.s. *Telemachus* on the 10th inst. at Cape Barilla in a terrible plight. The *Telemachus* had called at Cape Barilla to bring the workmen back to Hongkong. Apparently, some time previous to the ship's arrival, a pestilence had broken out among the workmen, several deaths had taken place, and many others were ill. Fifty-eight of the men embarked, but during the voyage to Hongkong four more men died, and when the ship came to anchor at the quarantine anchorage two others had died, and eleven were in a bad way. The survivors were taken to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kennedy Town. Up to the present the disease has not been diagnosed. It seems that it commences with paralysis of the stomach and this works up to the heart with fatal consequences.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

BANISHED EX-LUKONG.

An ex-lukong appeared before Mr. Wood on a charge of returning from banishment. The man had made the attempt previously and served a term of six months' imprisonment as a consequence. Yesterday he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THEFT AT HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

Two respectably dressed Chinese were charged before Mr. Wood yesterday with larceny from the person at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Mr. Preston appeared on behalf of the two men and pleaded not guilty. Detective Sergt. Murphy stated that none of the $265 which had been stolen had been recovered. A remand was granted, bail being fixed at $500.

TOBACCO ORDINANCE PROSECUTION.

$100 FINE.

Two Chinese were seen coming from one of the steamer wharves on Saturday, apparently from the *Nam Hoi*, which had just arrived from Wuchow, and they had two well-filled sacks in their possession. A Revenue officer examined the sacks which were found to contain 66lbs. of tobacco on which duty had not been paid. These men were charged with the offence at the Hongkong Police Court yesterday. Another Chinese was charged in connection with the same case, he having handed over the tobacco to the other two men to carry to a certain address.

Inspector Brown said that he believed the tobacco had been brought down from Kongmoon. The third man's excuse was that he told the coolies to look after the sacks while he went to the Customs Office to make a report.

Inspector Brown said the tobacco should have been declared before it was taken off the ship. The man said he was carrying the tobacco on behalf of a certain shop, but the shop-keeper had denied this. The duty on the tobacco was 10 cents per lb. So that the amount payable was $6.60.

Mr. Wood, the Magistrate, said he thought the first two men, being coolies, did not know what they were carrying and he discharged them. The third man would be fined $100, and the tobacco would be confiscated.

FATAL QUARREL OVER A SHRINE.

VILLAGE ELDER CHARGED WITH MURDER.

An old, grey-headed Chinaman, said to be the elder of a village, and who undoubtedly looked the patriarchal part, appeared at the Hongkong Police Court yesterday on a charge of murder. He seemed imbued with the idea that he was a sort of village hero, for, when charged, he wagged his head and smiled as if the circumstances appealed to him.

It seems that a quarrel took place between two of the small villages in the Au Tau district, the causes of the trouble being a shrine and a boundary fence. The old man in the dock, in the course of the quarrel, shot one of the inhabitants of the opposing village. He walked out of his house, went up to the man and fired two shots at him at point-blank range. The man fell immediately, and the old man stood over him in a threatening manner. A son of the man who had been shot came up, but the elder exclaimed that if he did not go away he would also be shot. Subsequently the accused went to a shop and asked the people there to arrest him. The shop people said they had no power to do this, and advised the old man to go to the police station. This advice was taken, at least, when the elder was on his way to the police station he was met by the police and at once gave himself up. On the way he dropped his revolver, which was picked up by a small boy and buried, to be subsequently recovered by the police.

Dr. Smalley, in the course of his evidence, said that of the two shot wounds, the first was not a fatal one, but the second one would have caused death very rapidly. In addition to the shot wounds he also found a stab wound on the body, but this would not have been sufficient to have caused death.

After Dr. Smalley had given evidence the accused suddenly exclaimed—"If you gave me $100,000 I would not run away from here."

The hearing was adjourned.

THE WAR.

BRITISH ARTILLERY SCATTERS ENEMY.

ITALIAN SUCCESS EQUALS GORIZIA.

RUSSIAN MENACE TO BOTHMER'S ARMY FORCES RETREAT.

ENEMY SUFFERS SEVERE DEFEAT IN EAST AFRICA.

BRITISH CAVALRY DRIVE BACK TURKS.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH STILL GAINING.

IMPORTANT ADVANCE AT POZIERES.

LONDON, August 13th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, states:—North-west of Bazentin-le-Petit the British gained ground towards Martinpuich.

North-west of Pozieres we further advanced about four hundred yards on a front of a mile.

We captured enemy trenches on the plateau north-west of Bazentin-le-Petit, and our advance north-west of Pozieres was important. Our losses were light, despite a heavy enemy barrage.

Last night we made three successful raids on enemy trenches south-west of La Folie Farm, Vimy Ridge, opposite Calonne and east of Armentieres. We inflicted many casualties on the enemy, who attempted to raid the Hohenzollern Redoubt, but was repulsed with loss.

ENEMY SCATTERED BY ARTILLERY.

LONDON, August 13th.

In a later *communiqué* General Sir Douglas Haig states:—An enemy bomb attack south-east of Guillemont was repulsed. North-west of Pozieres the enemy is observed concentrating in large numbers. The British artillery effectively scattered them.

HEAVY SHELLING OF OUR FRONT TRENCHES.

LONDON, August 14th.

Nothing of importance has occurred on our right flank, except some rather heavy shelling of our front trenches.

There was some minor encounters with hostile detachments near Delville Wood.

AERIAL WARFARE.

It was an aeroplane that detected the enemy concentration north of Pozieres.

Our airmen yesterday carried out another long-distance raid.

Great damage was done at railway works and sidings. There were also several successful short raids and reconnaisances.

Hostile aircraft were fairly active, but they avoided combat.

An enemy machine was felled, and a British machine is missing.

NEW FRENCH LINE CONSOLIDATED.

AIR SQUADRONS BUSY.

PARIS, August 13th.

A *communiqué* states:—The night was comparatively quiet. North of the Somme we consolidated our new positions.

A German counter-attack from Combles against the church and cemetery at Maurepas occupied by us was repulsed by machine-gun fire with heavy loss.

We progressed slightly south of Fleury. French air squadrons dropped a hundred and twenty large bombs on Metzsablons and on the station, railway, workshops and barracks at Metz.

FRENCH ADVANCE AND REPEL ATTACKS.

PARIS, August 14th.

A *communiqué* states:—North of the Somme the enemy has not attempted a counter-attack.

Minor isolated actions enabled the French to advance on the slopes of a hill to the south-east of Maurepas.

A strong German attack on the left bank of the Meuse, to the south of Avocourt Wood, was repulsed by shell-fire and bombs.

Conditions were quiet elsewhere.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

SUBSTANTIAL AND IMPORTANT GAINS.

LONDON, August 13th.

The latest Russian successes constitute a gain of from four to eight miles on a front of thirty-five miles against General Bothmer's Austro-German army, which constitutes the Austrian centre in Galicia. Its northern and southern wings are already dangerously outflanked by the Russian Lutzk and Stanislau salients, and, with its communications now menaced, General Bothmer has evidently begun to retreat along the whole front, which extended from north-west of Tarnopol to a point west of Buczacz.

HUGE HAUL OF PRISONERS AND WAR MATERIALS.

PETROGRAD, August 14th.

A *communiqué* says that since the 1st inst. the Russians have captured 84,000 Austro-German prisoners, 68 guns, and 335 machine-guns, besides mortars and much other booty.

ENEMY FORCED TO EVACUATE POSITIONS.

A *communiqué* shows that the Russians are pouring across the tributaries of the Dneister, building bridges while under fire and dislodging the enemy from fortified positions.

General Scherbatcheff's success in breaking the enemy's Strypa front has facilitated General Sakharoff's advance on the Upper Seneth by forcing the enemy to evacuate a series of positions.

General Scherbatcheff's army took 50,000 out of a total of 84,000 prisoners.

ADVANCE IN THE CARPATHIANS.

The *communiqué* adds that the Russians are advancing in the Carpathians, in the forests to the south of Delatyn, and are fortifying the heights and repulsing all enemy attempts to take the offensive.

STILL MORE PRISONERS.

An evening *communiqué* says:—Our passing across the Rivers Strypa, Goropetz and Zlotalipa continues.

TWO TOWNS CAPTURED.

The towns of Podhaitse and Mariampol have been captured, and another 1,012 prisoners were taken when the enemy was flung back across the Bystritza.

AFRICA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STUBBORN FIGHTING IN EAST AFRICA.

ENEMY DEFEATED, WITH SEVERE LOSSES.

LONDON, August 13th.

According to an official announcement, General Smuts and various forces commenced, simultaneously, on the 5th inst., a forward movement against the main enemy force, which, since its defeat on June 24th on the Lukigura River, has occupied strong positions on a fertile and well-watered tract on the Nouru Mountains. Stubborn actions developed, resulting in the defeat of the enemy at Matamondo and Tschungo, whence he had been pursued. The enemy's losses were relatively severe, while ours were small.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IMPORTANT CAPTURE BY ITALIANS.

A VAST AND FORMIDABLE REDOUBT.

ROME, August 13th.

The Italians have captured the entire fortified zone from Carso to the west of Vallone Pass. This is semi-officially described as being of equal importance to the fall of Gorizia, as both positions were pivots of the Austrian Isonzo defence and the whole of the Carso zone was transformed by a year's work into a vast and formidable redoubt. Trenches were sunk deep in the rocks, armour-plated, and defended by entanglements and minefields, and connected by an immense system of communication trenches. Natural caves sheltered swarms of troops from the most murderous fire, while telephone and telegraph installations enabled them the command to regulate the fire of hundreds of guns in the rear. The Austrians considered the position impregnable.

OVER FIFTEEN THOUSAND PRISONERS IN A WEEK.

It is officially stated that strongly defended positions in the Carso area have been carried; 1,656 prisoners and some guns have been captured.

Since the 6th inst., 15,393 prisoners have been taken, including 350 officers, 16 guns, a number of machine-guns and a quantity of war material.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUEZ FIGHTING.

TURKS STILL RETREATING.

LONDON, August 13th.

General Murray reports:—Our cavalry has driven back the Turks east of Birsal Masna, and the pursuit continues. We secured no materials or stores, but large heaps of ashes were found at Bir-el-Abd.

HEAVY TURKISH LOSSES.

Reuter's Correspondent at Cairo states that the situation at Sanai has been most satisfactory since the 4th inst. The Turks have been driven out of their positions and pursued for fifty miles from the Suez Canal.

The total enemy losses recently are estimated at 7,000, of which 3,534 have been taken prisoners. Four guns and a huge quantity of war material have also been captured.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams were received at the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

3 p.m., August 13th.

Cyclone or typhoon E. of Formosa, moving E.N.E.

12 noon, August 14th.

Cyclone or typhoon N.W. of Nahn, moving north-east.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Mr. R. L. Jones, who previously to the outbreak of war was chief officer of the str. *Sir Richard Awdrey*, and, later, was appointed to H.M.S. *Triumph*, writing on July 7th, says:—"I am now transferred as Lieut. R.N. on the permanent list, not supplementary, and am now 1st Lieut. of a brand new destroyer, H.M.S. ——. Believe me, she's 'some' boat. I was in the Jutland show and had quite an exciting time. I am at present somewhere up North and the weather is cold and wet. I think we have reached the final stages of the war. . . . Cheer'ho to all old friends in Shanghai."

Capt. A. J. Mackintosh Shaw is reported "missing—believed killed." He was the son of Archdeacon Shaw of Tokio, and joined the Peking Syndicate in 1902, working at Tientsin and Peking, and at the mines at Chiaotso, Honan, and in Shansi. In 1910 he started as an architect in the firm of Cook & Shaw, remaining in Peking and Tientsin until November, 1914, when he went home on the str. *Nubia*, and obtained a commission in the 14th Batt. King's Royal Rifles. He trained with this regiment until May, 1915, when he was ordered to Gallipoli. He was attached there to the 1st King's Own Scottish Borderers, with whom he went through the Dardanelles campaign, and was transferred with his regiment to France in March, 1916.

THE PALISADE, KOWLOON.

The popularity of this pleasantly cool place of entertainment has increased with the enterprise of the management, who make a point of securing the best and most up-to-date pictures for the amusement of their patrons. Another strong programme is announced to open its run to-night, in which the features are two dramatic films—"The Secret of Monte Carlo" and "The Passing of Diana." There are, also, a number of interesting and humorous films.

"THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS."

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S INSULTING LANGUAGE TO THE U.S.

The German doctrine of the freedom of the seas to safeguard the unrestricted right of aggression on land finds curious if unintentional expression in the report of an interview which Herr von Bethmann Hollweg granted to Mr. W. B. Hale, the special Berlin correspondent of the Hearst newspapers (says *The Times* correspondent at New York). Since the beginning of the war Mr. Hale's pen has been unreservedly at the service of the Germans, and it is therefore not surprising that he should forward to the *New York American* two columns of abuse by the German Chancellor of Mr. Wilson's policy towards the Allies. The surprising thing is that the Chancellor should have talked for publication in such contemptuous terms of a Government whose friendship he professes to desire.

Herr von Bethmann Hollweg began, says Mr. Hale, with a historical review of "the American revolt against British domination of the western hemisphere," and bewailed the fact that it had been followed by "no adequate revolt against British domination of the open seas. He then proceeded to clothe the German doctrine of the freedom of the seas as an instrument of German tyranny on land in the following words:—

"There was another Declaration of Independence which history will record as of import no less significant than the document signed at Philadelphia on July 4th, 1776—the manifesto issued by the Great Powers of the world upon the freedom of God's ocean to His people, of whatever clime, who set sail upon its bosom on lawful errands. The proclamation of the freedom of the seas is known as the Declaration of London. It was subscribed to in London, of all places in the world, on February 26th, 1909. To its enunciation of principles 10 nations placed their "John Hancocks."

"It may be explained that the name of John Hancock was the first inscribed on the Declaration of Independence, and, this signature appearing alone on the first published copy of the Declaration, it was so familiar that it has become a term in common use, meaning a signature.]

"They thereby guaranteed that hereafter wars should be conducted solely between the parties to them on land or before the actual ports of the enemy, leaving the nations not involved in the struggle to carry on unembarrassed and unannoyed 'those processes of peace,' the activities of legitimate trade, communication, and travel, just as though all the world were friends."

The Chancellor goes on to say that "it is a regretful reflection to us in Germany, and it surely must be a regret to the whole neutral world," that the United States Government neglected to enforce the rights of "peace-abiding nations" by the Declaration of London. He asks how long America proposes to permit England to enact its tyrannous functions on the high seas, to violate American rights, and concludes:—

"Germany and neutral Europe, to confess the truth, have almost ceased to hope that the cause of neutral commerce will during this war find a champion in the United States. There seems little ground for trusting you after so many months' submission to stand up in the stature of a sovereign State and re-assert the now extinct right to send your ships, mails, and goods across the ocean."

THROUGH NEUTRAL EYES.

A DUTCHMAN ON THE FIGHT FOR JUSTICE.

Mr. John C. Van der Veer, London correspondent of the Amsterdam *Telegraaf*, was the guest of the Leeds Luncheon Club last month, and spoke on the position of Holland in the war.

Mr. Van der Veer referred first to the strong pro-Ally policy which from Aug., 1914, had characterized the *Telegraaf*, and which, he said, the Germans would not easily forget and forgive. In the beginning of the war many people in Holland feared that they might be backing the wrong horse. He never thought so; but even had the war remained *schön* as the German Press put it in its early days for German aggression, that would not have altered their attitude in the least.

He was glad to say that the best part and the overwhelming majority of the Dutch people showed a nobler attitude. From the *moment* that the German armies violated the soil of Belgium and began to murder Belgian civilians the great mass of the Dutch people became furious against Germany, and every fresh atrocity stirred Dutch hearts more profoundly. When the invaders began to talk of annexing Belgium, with the port of Antwerp, whose outlet runs through Dutch territory, level-headed Dutchmen found in more than one sense the enemy at their own door. By an extensive and unceasing propaganda carried on in Holland the Germans sought to soothe the stirred feelings of the people and make them believe that they meant no harm to Holland, and that they loved their country. But Dutchmen remembered a peculiarity ascribed to monkeys, who, when exceedingly fond of their young, crush them dead in their arms. They called that "monkey-love." So the German loved Belgium, and so would they love Holland, if her neutralty did not suit them better.

One could only regret that the whole world had not risen against a country which deliberately provoked war by tearing up a solemnly signed treaty and carried it on against all the regulations she helped to make in 1907 at The Hague. He could not help feeling and saying that the attitude of neutral Governments had been lamentable. The neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed by treaty and by the fourth Hague Convention. The treaty concerned Great Britain which asserted its force. The convention concerned all other Powers outside the conflict, but they let it go without raising a protest. He held the opinion that the war might have been prevented had all the neutral Powers collectively supported the peaceful proposals of Sir Edward Grey.

WOMEN IN A HURRY.

[BY ONE OF THEM.]

Women have always been in a hurry. Eve was in a hurry to eat the apple; if she had waited long enough Adam would not have been able to resist it.

As soon as women see anything they want they are in a hurry to get it. That is why women have not achieved so much as men. They have been too much in a hurry.

Women are the hustlers of creation. They have been

In a hurry to get married.
In a hurry to get divorced.
In a hurry for their husbands to get rich.
In a hurry to be better off than their neighbours.
In a hurry to marry off their daughters.
In a hurry to be like men.

The only thing they have not been in a hurry about is getting their sons married.

The way they walk tells you what they are. They have never considered the pace which they can comfortably keep up. They begin in a hurry and gradually slow down. Like the hare and the tortoise, man and woman run the race of life. Women will never win so long as they continue in a hurry. That fact is pathetically patent just now. Women are too much in a hurry to notice the chances they are missing. With feverish haste they got to work for the county at the beginning of the war. How many women have broken down since? With feverish haste they took the first job that offered—however unsuited they were to it. They could not bear to let people think for a moment that they were not doing their bit. Thus ladies in comfortable circumstances went miles to do the scrubbing working women were praying for.

They hurried across the Channel in such numbers to give their aid that the commandant at Boulogne issued the order, "Clear the women out!"

They were in a hurry to get into uniform even though khaki was scarce and the war was delayed on their account. They were in such a hurry to be like men that a section of them have earned the title "It."

* * * * *

All that did not matter greatly. It is now, when their hurrying threatens to land them at the bottom of the hill, that another woman who has hurried all her life would call a halt. Women are passing by the chances of their lives.

Why have women always, or nearly always, come short of the glory of man? Because they have not been trained for their work. They married in ignorance, brought up children without experience, set their boys loose in a den of lions, and allowed their girls to go out into the world unprepared for life. The spectacle of the middle-aged woman to-day who is hopelessly unemployable is one of the most pitiful of the war. She is the product of her mother in a hurry. And the younger women are following in the same reckless haste. Experienced hands are stretched out on all sides to hold them back. "Wait and train," wise voices say.

The women who have been in business for years would save their sisters from a false start. They hurried in themselves. They hurried all the time. They were in a hurry to give of their energy; they kept nothing back; they gave of their reserves. The marvellous output of the woman worker to-day is a subject of wonder. It is nothing new; she has always done it. She has always lived at concert pitch and then cracked suddenly. Men save themselves in the spirit of "he who fights and runs away will live to fight another day." Just now woman's hurry helps the country, and it is well. But it is only wanted in certain departments.

And it is the wrong women who are hurrying. Let the leisured women hustle; it will do them good. It is their great chance of healthy, honest work. But all the women hurrying will surely end in disaster. Ask the women's leaders what they most dread to-day, and they will tell you, "After the war"—the day of reckoning for all the haste of the hurrying women. The cataclysm of women's unemployment could be prevented if the women who must earn a living after the war would prepare themselves now to do so. But they are in too much of a hurry societies of every description are holding out opportunities of training. Schools are even waiting for their fees till money is earned. Doors are open on every side, but they pass them by, all hurrying down the blind alleys.

Girls in a hurry, think who will be wanted after the war! It will not be the women omnibus conductors—all honour to them! It will not be the women engine cleaners, coke loaders, ticket inspectors, street cleaners, dock labourers, and the rest. The women workers who may look for a future are:

Welfare workers.	Doctors.
Dental mechanics.	Chemists.
Carpenters.	Shop assistants.
Police women.	Fruit-growers.
Business women.	Domestic science teachers.
School attendance officers.	

Welfare work has developed like a flower in the sun during the war. It will remain. Girls' club leaders and factory welfare workers will all be wanted. Women have proved their worth in police work. The Women's Service Bureau had lately 128 vacancies for dental mechanics, but only seven trained women to fill them. The woman carpenter has been wanted ever since the first home was built. So convinced of the opportunities for girls in business is one school headmistress that she sent for the fathers of her girls who are in business and suggested that they should teach their daughters. The woman doctor is for ever established, especially in municipal work. The higher the branches the chemist climbs the more sought after will she be. The male shop assistants are not expected to come back. Once having done without fruit imports,

(*Continued on next Column.*)

we can go on doing without them if the women will: and with the sweep back to domesticity the domestic science teacher will have her hands full.

* * * * *

It is only a little list, but—and however irritating this is to the beginner, it is true—there is "always room at the top" of any industry. Let the women become thoroughly skilled in the work they fancy, and then there will be no after-war fear for them.

But—women are in too much of a hurry. They do not pause to consider that:

The heights by great men won and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they while their companions slept
Were toiling upward in the night.

The women toil—oh, yes! but it is in a blind alley.

On Lamp Day £7,000 was gathered by the Women's Service for training women; several societies are making grants or loans for training or maintenance to suitable candidates; county councils are giving short commercial courses; training is being given free on the land, and the Board of Trade Employment Department point to training given by firms and technical schools in various parts of the country in wool spinning and weaving, hosiery, lace-making, bootmaking, aeroplane work, welding and engineering, tracing, fancy leather work, optical trades, breadmaking and confectionery, grocery, and toymaking; as switchboard attendants at electric power stations, as chemists and poultry farmers.

The women—be they young and strong and willing to look around—can take their choice, and without paying their money in most cases, but—they are in too much of a hurry. A short training with the experience which any woman can get to-day is equal to a long peace course.

But only when they have arrived at the end of their blind alleys will the women discover it.—*Daily Mail.*

JEWELLERY THEFT FROM ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL.

Miss Gordon, a tourist who is staying at the Astor House Hotel, Hongkong, has reported to the police that someone has stolen from her room at the hotel $820 worth of jewellery and $33 in money. The police are making enquiries.

BRITISH ARTILLERY FIRE.

GERMAN TESTIMONY TO ITS EFFECTIVENESS.

Reuter's Agency publishes extracts from the diary of Colonel Bedall, who commanded the Sixteenth Bavarian infantry Regiment in the Tenth Bavarian Division, and who was captured by the British on July 13th during the operations in the Somme theatre.

This diary forms a complete account of the doings of his regiment and deals fully with the experiences of his troops during the first twelve days of the British advance. It is in strong contrast with the optimistic character of some of the German communiques.

"South of the Ancre Rivulet the English succeeded in penetrating our line on a narrow front south of Fricourt, in the direction of the Mametz Wood. They also succeeded in carrying our positions south and south-east of Mametz, and have gained ground by an advance by way of Memetz and Montaubon, where they have consolidated the ground won.

"The Prussian troops who held the lines south of Mametz and Montaubon have sustained severe losses from the artillery bombardment. They were mostly shot to pieces. The Sixth Bavarian Reserve Regiment, which, during the morning of July 1st, was thrown into Montaubon, was completely destroyed. Only 500 men out of 3,500 were left. The regimental and battalion staffs were all captured."

Colonel Bedall's diary announces that the British began to bombard Baupaume on June 30th with guns of the heaviest calibre. This intense artillery fire continued without a pause during July 1st and 2nd. Later Colonel Bedall assembled his battalion commanders and had them explain the situation to him. They said that after an intense bombardment of the entire German second army front, the long expected British offensive was begun. With the overwhelming superiority of their artillery the British maintained for eight days an infernally violent bombardment with their heaviest guns against the German trenches.

BOMBARDMENT WAS EFFECTIVE.

"The bombardment," the diary reads, has reached our second and third lines and our billets and villages in these lines. It has set fire to or has blasted into ruins all the hamlets behind our first lines as far back as fifteen or twenty kilometres.

The Colonel describes the German attack at Montaubon on July 2nd. He complains that the artillery support was insufficient, and says he asked his superior to allow him to break off this costly battle. This was later permitted.

The British artillery, meanwhile, was mercilessly swift. On the contrary the German regimental staff had the greatest difficulty in removing their headquarters from Longueval to Bazentin-le-Grand, and one regiment could only retire by splitting into small groups.

After recording other operations, the Colonel speaks of the piercing of the German line near Contalmaison by the British on July 7th, and the fruitless attacks which were made by fourteen companies of the Third Division of the Prussian Guard.

The remainder of the diary, which includes the day on which the colonel was captured, contains many more references to the disastrous effects of the British fire.

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ONE YEAR AGO.

HER ANNIVERSARY.

[BY A WOMAN WORKER.]

"Can you believe that there is a war on?" I asked my companion.

Somewhere, high in the perfect sky, a lark was singing of its joy; tall marguerites proudly queened it over the green and gold of the meadows; the scent of hay was wafted from adjoining fields like a faint yet happy sigh over departed glories; in the distance cattle lazily browsed; a tiny stream murmured under the primitive bridge on which we stood, while the sun touched everything with its magic wand.

"Surely there can't be a war on," I murmured again, drinking in the quiet beauty of the scene.

"You've only to look at us to see that there is," said Lilian.

"Us?"

"Well, we should not be here by ourselves unless there was a war on, should we?" she answered practically. "I never came this favourite walk without Henry, and you always had Edward with you. Why, it was just two years ago to this very day that we made up the hay-making party," she went on.

Eagerly we recalled happy memories of days that seem so very long ago—why is it we all go over these pre-war days so eagerly?—until a white-clad figure coming over the field path claimed our attention.

* * * * *

"Slacker," we cried out presently, as we laughingly recognised and greeted the newcomer.

"Whoever would have thought of meeting you here at this hour of the morning?" she replied.

"We find an occasional day's tramp over the old familiar ways the best antidote to worry and the biggest soother in the world," we told her, "and it sends us back to business with new energy for work and a new optimism about the war."

"Seems strange, doesn't it," she said, after a silence, "that we three should be here by ourselves?"

"War time," answered Lilian, with a strange note of finality in her voice, as the same thoughts ran through all three minds.

"Will you join us?" we said later, after we had asked after and discussed the brothers, relatives, and friends within the war zone. "Let's pretend this is one of the good old days. We're doing five miles before we stop for lunch. Come along!"

"Not to-day," she said quietly.

"Why ever not?"

"I'd just love to come in the ordinary way—but not to-day," she reiterated. "To-day I must go alone—I have planned every step of the way."

"Oh, you understand, don't you?" She came nearer as she noted our surprised looks. "To-day is my *first anniversary.*"

Then suddenly it dawned on us, and we flushed up at our former obtuseness, *it was a year ago to this very Saturday that her young husband laid down his life for his country.*

There was nothing to say.

There are times nowadays when even chattering girls recognise that the sympathy of silence is more appreciated than the gentlest of words.

"I am going," she went on softly, "over the scenes where we spent our happiest days and years together; I am going over the walks and through the fields that he particularly loved, and which I always associate with him.

"I simply could not go to the office to-day, and I could not keep in the house. I wanted to be somewhere where I could talk if I wanted to, where I could laugh if I wished, and where I could cry when I liked. So," she smiled, "I have dressed myself in the clothes he liked me in best, I am passing through the places he liked most, and somehow, I think he will be very near me."

For once we were unembarrassed by the tears that fell for the boy and companion we had all known and loved, but his wife shed no tears; she picked up her handful of buttercups—the flowers we had always teased him about liking best—and went on her way.

Over the meadow we watched her go, stooping every now and again to add to her nosegay. Almost she looked like one of the marguerites herself with her slender girlish figure, her white floating garments, and her burnished head.

"Do you think there is a war on now?" asked Lilian. "Can you ever get away from it?"

* * * * *

All women cherish anniversaries, whether the memories be happy or sad—and just now anniversaries are crowding thick and fast upon the women of Great Britain.

Yet these anniversaries are different from any others that we remember—they are so young these war anniversaries, some of them are barely a year old yet, none of them is two years old. They are so young, and because of this they are more poignant. None of them is wholly happy, because all are tinged with the scorching breath of war.

"It is just a year ago . . .," women are saying to themselves. "It is nearly two years ago . . .," others murmur.

Some of them refer to weddings, others to wounds, others to departures, and others—to deaths. They are love and happiness, pleasure and pain, all mixed up together, and one cannot be remembered without the other.

And the women who are quietly living through these anniversaries are of any age from eighteen to eighty. And, according to their years and temperaments, the significance of these anniversaries varies. To many grief or pleasure is not intensified by the day in the year that commemorates the event, although the day is remembered, but to the younger generation these unaccustomed anniversaries of real epochs in their lives have a great significance.

Most of their former anniversaries have been of happy events—the little domestic celebrations that women love to perpetuate—and now, for the first time, sterner anniversaries draw nigh, and early, so early, they are learning the lessons of life.

Some of us have had a slice of the richest part of our youth cut out by the war, we feel that we have been robbed of something that was our just due, and a sadness has been cast across lives that might well have looked forward to many care-free, light-hearted years before happiness and love were diluted with pain and anxiety. Anniversaries emphasise these facts.

Yet, being women, whatever our age, we treasure our war anniversaries, whatever their nature—they are us, they are a part of our lives. If they are happy ones they bring us fresh hope; if they are sad—we are determined they shall bring us new courage.

HILDA M. LOVE.

(Continued on next Column.)

GERMANY AMONG THE PARIAHS AND LEPERS.

MR. HUGHES AT CAPE TOWN.

Mr. Hughes, the Australian Premier, received a great welcome on arrival at Cape Town. On rising to reply to numerous addresses, when were persecuted to him in the presence of a packed gathering at the City Hall, Mr. Hughes was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers.

He said that for the past three weeks he had travelled across thousands of leagues of ocean, and seen not one flag but our own. (Great cheers.) It was because the civilized world realized the nature of this struggle that, despite her marvellous organization, despite the manner in which she had poisoned the sources of public information, and despite her successes, Germany was being pushed back more and more into the compound where the pariahs and lepers abound.

In this war there was no half-way house. No nation in the world could afford to take up what was termed an impartial attitude. He rejoiced that all parts of the far-flung British Empire, without regard to party, class, or traditions, had massed themselves on the side of right. South Africa had problems of its own, but shared the Empire's common ideals and destiny. He congratulated General Botha and General Smuts for undertaking the Empire's work in a workmanlike manner, thereby showing that South Africans, whether orginally Dutchmen or Englishmen, regarded with passionate and deathless affection those ideals for which we were prepared to die.

Australia, South Africa, and Canada were fighting for their very existence as self-governing Dominions. They would perish if they adopted the soft, elusive method of standing out of this fight.

THE NIGERIAN PROPHET.

NATIVE BISHOP'S VIEW OF THE MOVEMENT.

The Church Missionary Society, in a communication, says:—

References have recently appeared in the public Press to a teacher in Nigeria, who calls himself Elijah II., "the prophet spoken of in Malachi iv. 5. From an address delivered by Bishop Johnson, as President of the Niger Delta Church Board, it appears that the man's name is Garrick Sokari Braid, and that he is a member of the congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Bakana, in the New Calabar district. Other subordinate teachers have risen who describe themselves as the "sons of the prophet." They all speak as though their utterances were really those of God himself, and Garrick is treated with the utmost reverence by both chiefs and the common people.

"Faith healing is prominent in the movement, and as confession of sins is required before healing, what is almost the confessional has been instituted. The movement seeks to win the heathen to Christianity, but the requisite prominence is not given to the Gospel of redemption through the atoning death of Christ.'

There is, however, good in the movement. It leads the people to cultivate the spirit of prayer. Bishop Johnson says:—"It is inducing a very large number of persons to give up using European spirits entirely, and many native traders to withdraw themselves from the traffic. We are told how very many interior natives would not buy any class of gin in any of the markets where it had been before the chief article of trade; and that this measure of success has been sufficient to alarm several European traders and cause them to be very anxious for the future of the trade in this line.

Previous accounts of the movement, given in *The Times* on June 22nd, represented it as pseudo-Christian, as a kind of negro-mahdism," and as inimical to Government authority. "Elijah II.," it was stated, claimed, among other miraclous gifts, to be able to raise the dead, and retailed his bath water as an infallible panacea for all ills. Bishop Johnson, it will be noted, while praising certain aspects of the movement, criticizes the "prophet's" theological standpoint. The number of Christian converts among the negroes of Southern Nigeria is considerable, and many of them have adopted European ways. It is from this class that Elijah II. seems to have drawn his subordinate teachers.

Bishop Johnson, Assistant Bishop of Western Equatorial Africa, is a native of West Africa.

£102,000,000 IN 3 MONTHS.

INCOME-TAX PAYERS' PART IN THE WAR BILL.

The amount of income-tax paid into the Exchequer for the quarter ending March 31st last was £102,425,000, more than half the whole revenue of the country in the year before the war.

For the quarter ending March 31st, 1914, the amount was £35,188,000, and for the quarter ending March 31st, 1915, it was £55,855,000.

From March 31st, 1914, to March 31st, 1916, the Exchequer has received from income-tax and super-tax £232,907,000.

THE BIG PUSH.

WHAT IT MEANS.

[BY LOVAT FRASER.]

The great British offensive has begun gloriously well, and what we have now to bear in mind is that our troops do not expect to be in Berlin this week.

I never remember a secret so widely shared. Not only every man woman and child in the country but, as von Bothmann Hollweg would say, every dog and cat has seemed to be going about for the last fortnight murmuring "Albert." The Somme as the scene of a possible "push" has been upon every lip.

The newspapers obediently discussed the Bulkovina and the Trentino, but they could not ease the prevalent tension. A fictitious story about Lille started in the City and spread over half the kingdom. In France the Paris Press was full of hints which were neither dark nor mysterious.

The truth is no doubt that in the more populous theatres of war the preparations for a very spacious offensive can no longer be kept wholly secret. When millions of men are bestirring themselves near the fighting line they create more than a ripple of excitement. Even if they all reserved silence the roar of the bombarding guns is a more effectual advertisement of intention than any newspaper. The Russians seem to have made a surprise of their recent blow against the Austrians, but they began in sparsely populated districts, their preliminary bombardment was brief, and none were more astonished than the Russians themselves at the overwhelming results.

Now that the great enterprise has started, for which our munition workers have toiled and our troops have watched and waited these many weary months, let us try to see it in a right perspective. The three things to remember are that this is probably only the beginning of a long and sustained attack, which may not bring quick and sustained results; that the British offensive is only part, and conceivably not the principal part, of huge concerted movements by all the Allies; and, above all, that even if the Allies succeed far beyond their expectations, we may still find ourselves a very long way from the end of the war.

Do not keep your eyes fixed on the British front alone. We made that mistake last autumn at the time of the battle of Loos, and the consequence was that this country entirely failed to understand the wonderful way in which Russia, victorious in defeat, eventually stemmed and broke the tide of the German advance eastward. The French are fighting in line with us on the Somme, and they are now entering at Verdun upon the *fifth* month of the greatest and most costly battle the world has ever seen. The Italians are attacking successfully all along their front, and I am inclined to think that when history apportions the laurels the marvellous mountain warfare of the Italian troops may perhaps get the biggest share. The Russians are battling hard on their southern front, and, as General Brusiloff has told us, *they have only just begun.* We must look at the war as a whole, and not fix our gaze on a piece of it, even in these proud moments.

* * * * *

There has been no attack on the western front comparable in extent with the movement begun on Saturday. The main battle of Loos was fought on a front of little more than five miles. The simultaneous French atack in Champagne was delivered on a front of fifteen miles, though the pressure varied at different points. The Germans began at Verdun on a front of about seven miles, which they afterwards greatly increased. The present Franco-British operation appears to have a front of more than twenty miles, and we may be sure that as the offensive progresses it will expand.

For this attack, we must realise, is something largely different from any previous offensive in which our troops have participated. It is not a single smashing blow in the hope of breaking the German line at once. Breaking the German line does not mean the capture of a village here and there. The German line will not be broken until we see the Huns pivoting on Metz and abandoning their whole series of positions in Northern France and Western Belgium; and no one expects to witness such a change just yet. The present offensive will doubtless continue for many weeks, and may for a long time be an affair of comparatively small gains and occasional repulses. When Grant had pressed against the lines of Richmond and Peterburg for two months, and had fought and lost the battle of Spottsylvania, he said: "I propose to fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer. We may credit General Haig with a similar resolve, with variations.

The true result of the Russian victories in the east has been seen in the Austrian withdrawal in the Trentino. If we would measure the consequences of the present British attack we must watch Verdun constantly. Will the British diversion weaken the German attack on Verdun? If it does, and if four months of German sacrifices are rendered fruitless, then the British onslaught will at least have attained a primary success.

For the first time the Allies are co-ordinating their strategy in real earnest. Before very long we shall see them hammering away at the Germans and Austrians everywhere. Attacked at all points, the Germans will not be able to mass huge reinforcements at one particular spot, as they have just done before Kovel. This is the critical phase of the war. What happens in the next three months will probably decide the future character of civilisation.

When the British troops leaped from their trenches last Saturday they were fighting for more than country, and more than the Allied cause. They were fighting, as all the Allies are fighting, in the cause of all mankind. They were fighting to free the world from the menace of domination by a viperous brood. The world will neither recover peace nor preserve liberty unless the fanatical Prussians see their power rendered impotent, and their ideals shattered.

* * * * *

And that is what I mean when I say that the war cannot end soon. *Prussian ambitions can never be broken on French* or *Russian soil.* Unless the Allies can invade Prussia (and Bavaria) far and wide, and dictate peace on Prussian soil, all the great sacrifices that have been made, all the valour of the Allied troops, will have been in vain.

What are we fighting for? There have been many definitions of our aim, but what we are really fighting for is to prevent an arrogant and malignant race from ever again aspiring to the mastery of the world. We are fighting to deprive Prussia of the power of ever again setting the world in flames. A peace signed when the enemy are driven back to the Rhine and the Lower Vistula would mean that we should have to fight again in ten years. They would have ravaged far and wide and kept their own land almost inviolate. They would not know that they were beaten.

A man who has just returned from Germny said this: *"The German Government have kept the horrors of the war from German soil, and in that fact lies their great strength."* I do not know who the man was, but he spoke a true word. We can never regard this war as won, nor hope to look upon a world set free, unless the avenging sword of the Allies is thrust far into the heart of the German Empire. That must be our aim. Nothing less will suffice to rid civilisation of his cancerous growth. We must do it, even though we have to leave to those who come after us the task of building a new Europe out of the wreckage of the old.—*Daily Mail.*

(Continued on next Column.)

THE NEW IRISH POLICY.

INTERIM MEASURES.

In the House of Lords last month, Lord Lansdowne announced the policy which the Government intended to pursue in Ireland during the transition from the military rule of the present to the projected self-government of the future. The chief points in his speech were as follows:—

Whilst Sir John Maxwell, supported by some 40,000 troops, enjoys the unabated confidence of the Government, we cannot look forward for an indefinite period to leaving the Government of Ireland as it stands at this moment.

Our hope is that we may be able to appoint an Irish Minister who will be responsible to Parliament. It will, no doubt, be necessary that we should have alongside of him a capable military officer with a sufficient force to maintain unquestioned order.

We also fully intend that the Defence of the Realm Act, which will remain in force, should, if necessary, be strengthened.

There is no intention whatever of granting a general amnesty of prisoners who are now undergoing imprisonment in Ireland.

A sufficient garrison would be maintained in Ireland during the period of transition.

We propose to issue an Order in Council under the Defence of the Realm Act enabling the competent military authority to prohibit the carrying of military arms without a permit.

This order will be applied to all, except to the military, naval, and police forces, and will be enforced, like all regulations under the Defence of the Realm Act, by Court-martial.

The Chief of the Royal Irish Constabulary, Sir Neville Chamberlain, some time ago expressed his desire to be relieved of his post. We hope almost immediately to announce the appointment to the position of a gallant officer whose record inspires us with absolute confidence, and who will, we believe, be regarded favourably by all political parties in Ireland.

We propose to have recourse to trial before resident magistrates. If the resident magistrates already in the service of the Government are not found sufficient for the work, we shall be quite ready to ask for provision to increase their number.

FRENCH-CANADIAN GRIEVANCES.

STIRRING REMINDER BY SIR W. LAURIER.

Speaking at Brome, Quebec, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that after two year of conflict there was reason to hope that we had seen the turning point. Two yea had elapsed and the German Army h not been able to secure a decision.

I am proud to say as a Canadia and you are proud as Canadia, that in the battles which hard the way to Calais Canadian Volunte have done their share nobly. They ar prised friends and foes alike. None could have suspected that our young law farmers could have risen to the light they did. It is admitted that on certain occasi s when the battle was almost lost, it was the Canadians who retrieved the day, and saved the honour of England, Canada, and the Allied Nations.

I especially ask my French-Canadian friends to do their part. There are men amongst them who tell them they must not enlist because they claim to have grievances in Ontario. Let me tell them that grievances must be settled by the Law Courts, and that they have their duties and obligations as well as rights, and that those who want to have their rights recognized as citizens of the Empire must be prepared to do their duty to the full.

He recalled the example of the American Civil War in which no decisive battle was won for two years, and concluded:—"Let us fight the battle to the end, and resolve as they did, that we shall never fold our arms until the curse of slavery has been removed."

"WAR OF EQUIPMENT."

ALLIED CONFERENCE.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON OUR GROWING OUTPUT.

A conference to discuss the equipment of the Allied forces was held at the War Office last month. Mr. Lloyd George, Secretary of State for War, presided.

Those present were:—M. Albert Thomas, representing the French Government; General Belyaeff, representing the Russian Government; General Dell'Olio, representing the Italian Government; the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu, Minister, of Munitions, representing the British Government; together with representatives of the War Office and the Ministry of Munitions.

The Secretary of State for War welcomed the Allied delegates in the name of his colleagues in the Government, and invited a statement of the requirements of each country. He then said:—

Since our last munitions conference held in London there has been a considerable change in the fortunes of the Allies. At that date the great Champagne offensive in the West had just failed to attain its objective, and the French and the British Armies had sustained heavy losses without the achievement of any conspicuous success. In the East the enemy had pressed the gallant armies of Russia back some hundreds of miles, and the Balkans had just been overrun by the Central Powers. I need not dwell upon the improvement which has since that time been achieved in the fortunes of the Allies. The overwhelming victories won by the valiant soldiers of Russia have struck terror into the heart of our foes, and those victories, coupled with the immortal defence of Verdun by our indomitable French comrades and the brave resistance of the Italian troops against overwhelming odds in the Southern Alps, have changed the whole complexion of the landscape.

ENEMY'S LOST INITIATIVE.

And now the combined offensive in the East and West has wrenched the initiative out of the hands of the enemy, never, I trust, to return to his grasp. We have crossed the watershed, and now victory is beginning to bow in our direction. It is relevant to the object of this conference to inquire why our prospects have improved. The answer is: the equipment of our Armies has improved enormously, and is continuing to improve.

When we met last, the Russian Armies were facing a hailstorm of iron with flesh and blood. The British troops were condemned to an enforced inactivity because our munitions were not equal to a sustained attack; and although France had bestirred herself early in the campaign, and under the guidance and inspiration of M. Thomas had achieved prodigies in the way of equipment, still even her resources were inadequate to the task in front of her. In this country we were in process of adding to old factories and setting up new ones. We had ordered the machinery with which to fill them. But few of these factories had then been erected, and not one of them was completed for work.

I think it right to point out at this juncture that the Navy until recently absorbed more than half the metal workers in this country. The task of building new ships and repairing old ones for a gigantic Navy, and fitting and equipping them, occupies the energies of a million men. At the beginning of the war the Army numbered a few hundred thousand, and our arsenals and the equipment of the Army were in proportion to its size. We had therefore to create out of next to nothing arsenals to provide munitions for the huge Army now in the field, whilst at the same time the bulk of our best engineers are working to maintain and to increase the Navy.

Most of our new factories are now complete, and most of the machinery has been set up. Hundreds of thousands of men and women hitherto unaccustomed to metal and chemical work have been trained for munition making. Every month we are turning out hundreds of guns and howitzers, light, medium, and heavy. Our heavy guns are rolling in at a great rate, and as for ammunition we are turning out nearly twice as much ammunition in a single week—and what is more, nearly three times as much heavy shell—as we fired in the great offensive in September, although the ammunition we expended in that battle was the result of many weary weeks of accumulation.

"OVERWHELMING SUPPLIES."

The new factories and workshops we have set up have not yet attained one-third of their full capacity, but their output now is increasing with great rapidity. Our main difficulties in organization, construction, equipment, labour supply, and readjustment have been solved. If officials, employers, and workmen keep at it with the same zeal and assiduity as they have hitherto employed our supplies will soon be overwhelming.

The fact that after months of the most appalling and unceasing expenditure of ammunition at Verdun France has still a sufficient reserve to conduct an independent offensive on a considerable scale is the best proof of the success of M. Thomas' effort. I cannot help thinking that the improvement in Russian ammunition has been one of the greatest and most unpleasant surprises our enemy has sustained, and we know the efforts Italy has put forth and the happy results of these efforts in the recent struggle in the Alps.

Still, our task is but half accomplished. Every great battle furnishes an additional proof that this is a war of equipment; more ammunition means more victories and fewer casualties.

He then dealt with the needs of the Allied Armies, and ended:—These are the main problems we have to consider at these conferences. We must help each other to a solution by mutual effort. Let us probe thoroughly the requirements of the various armies; let us help each other to supply those requirements. Victory anywhere means victory everywhere.

THE DIABOLICAL DEVICES OF THE GERMAN.

GAS-HELMETED CRUSADERS.

An officer serving on the Western front deals thus in a letter home with the diabolical methods of warfare now being pursued by the Germans:

"Every man his gas helmet in good order?"

"Yes, sir.

"Every man his gas goggles?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then, walk, march."

I have a temptation to give the order as "Then onward, Christian soldiers"; and going in advance to judge whether at some shell-infested corner gas helmets or only gas goggles are needed—I think over old stories of knights who went out to fight loathly dragons which breathed fire and mephitic vapours. In this mortal struggle with a race of scientific outrang-outangs, a race which "having killed peace has killed war," it requires a shutting of the eyes to externals and a looking inward to see the nimbus shining from the brow of the soldier. Not a heroic figure to outward seeming this gas-helmeted, en-goggled Crusader, envelpoed in the weird protections with which science—mournful at how her noble teachings have been prostituted by the Huns—has hastened to provide him. But how more splendid than that of any beplumed caparisoned soldier of old, is his courage as he rides or squats in mud or dust, swathed in his chemical bandages so that all human likeness is lost, awaiting not only shot and shell and steel, but *flammenwerfer*, asphyxiating gas, lachrymatory gas, stink gas, and the other hellish instruments of German warfare! Perhaps one day some Rodin will have the courage and skill to sculpture Poilu or Tommy or Ivan thus in his war-gear. Perhaps he will succeed in showing the heroism of the soldier beneath the mask. Certainly he will not fail to show the beastliness of the Hun who has forced on to the face of chivalry this hideous veil, and made war a contest of poisoners and vitriolists.

SUGGESTED EXHIBITION OF THE GERMAN OUTFIT.

I do wonder if the amiable Mr. Wilson and other folk, who seem to look upon this was as a sort of duel or boxing contest, after which victor and vanuished can shake hands and be friends, have any idea at all, even the most vague idea, of the actual conditions of warfare which the Hun has imposed? I should think not: and that it would be a valuable educative mission to send a complete German fighting outfit on a tour of the United States (and it could with advantage be shown at Union of Democratic Control meetings in England). Let it all be shown: beginning with the oil sprayers and incendiary tabloids which proved so useful in the organised burning out of the Belgian towns, and ending with the *flammenwerfer*, which is designed to spray burning oil into the eyes, and the "lachrymatory" shells, which are mostly used on the village in rear of the fighting line, and therefore find most of their victims among the civil an population. The daughters of France have made it a matter of pride not to weep over the apotheosis of their husbands and sons, dead on the field of honour. But German science knows how to make them weep—weep to the very destruction of their eyes.

TYPICAL HUN METHODS.

—Pending such an exhibition I can give you some idea of some typical Hun methods. The *flammenwerfer* in the first place. Its devilish idea is to spray the face of the soldier with burning oil. But its intention is far more devilish than its performance. Protection against it is a very simple matter: for the spray of burning oil cannot be got to describe a curve *downwards* as a jet of water does: the spray curves upwards, and if you "lay low" like Brer Rabbit it passes harmlessly overhead.

The gas clouds you know about. They are discharged from cylinders when the wind is favourable, with the idea of poisoning the combatants on the other side. The Hun used at first chlorine: then a variety of gases. It would not be wise to mention in a letter all of them; but phosgene has been mentioned officially, and can be cited as another typical poison-gas. Some of the gases used are of such a nature that though they would not, if inhaled, incapacitate at once, they would ultimately cause serious illness, and probably death. It is well to keep that in mind; for there is a distinction, a further depth of devilishness, in the employment of a gas which does not put you out of the fight at once but does kill you afterwards.

What is satisfactory to know is that the British gas helmet gives full protection against all the poison gases that the Hun is known to use or is likely to use. It has stood a test of some hours' duration in a very heavy concentration of German poison gas. True, life is not pleasant in a gas helmet. It is, to say the least, stuffy: and the by-products of the German poison gas make strange disconcerting stinks within the helmet. But these are not dangerous. They suggest that even when the Hun has all his fangs drawn, still he will leave a bad smell. Natural history has so far failed to produce an animal that united the worst points of the cobra and the pole-cat: all the poisonous reptiles I knew before at least smelt clean. But where natural history failed German science has succeeded.

The Hun, by the way, is very cunning in mixing his gases. With poison gas he will send out a stink gas which is harmless though unpleasant. It goes through the helmet, brings Germany right home to your nostrils, and, if you have not been forwarned, makes you think that your gas helmet is leaking. Take it off, though, and you are on the next casualty list, for the poison gas gets to your lungs. The stink-gas you must learn to put up with.

(*Continued on next Column.*)

"KOVEL TO THE LAST GASP."

GERMAN PLANS ON THE STOKHOD.

The fierce struggle on almost the whole length of the Stokhod and on both banks is now assuming the character of trench warfare (wrote *The Times* correspondent at Petrograd on July 12th). The Germans are massing all the available reserves from other fronts and are evidently resolved to defend Kovel to the last gasp, since the fall of that junction would give the Russians the key to Brest-Litowsk and thence to Poland.

The correspondent of the *Russkoe Slovo*, describing the German counter-offensive on the Kovel front, which was brought to an end by General Lesh's successful stroke, states that, in accordance with a plan elaborated at Kovel at a military council between Linsingen, Mackensen, and Hindenburg, the Germans decided to attack General Kaledin on two sides—from Linievka and Sokul on the north, and from the direction of the Vladimir Volynsk-Lutsk road on the west respectively.

For this purpose powerful offensive groups concentrated in these regions, each not fewer than five divisions strong. The Kovel group concentrated almost openly, in order to rivet Russian attention at this point. During the preparation of the operation the Germans made ceaseless demonstrative attacks between the Stokhod and the Styr, supported by the terrible fire of hundreds of light and heavy guns, while in the Vladimir Volynsk region merely unimportant skirmishes occurred between advanced units. In order still further to mask the concentration in the sector Zubilno, Zaturtsy, on the west side of the salient, the Germans amassed troops in the distant rear beyond the Bug, and only on the eve of the advance suddenly hurled them against Zaturtsy partly by light railways and partly by motor-lorries. Nevertheless, all the hostile attacks were repulsed by our local forces, without the aid of reinforcements. The German hope of diverting troops from other neighbouring sectors was therefore unfulfilled.

GERMAN FIRE ON WAVERING AUSTRIANS.

At 1 a.m. the storm broke on the Zaturtsy-Zubilno front. The enemy's fire was of unprecedented violence, and the Russian first-line trenches soon resembled a ploughed field, so that the gallant defenders were obliged to take refuge in their shell pits. The first assailants were the Austrians, who were allowed to approach to within 60 paces, when the Russians volleyed at point-blank range till the entire space in front of the trenches was strewn with corpses. The Austrians fled in disorder, but the Germans greeted this human herd with a tornado of shrapnel, which mowed down the victims by hundreds. Many, after frantically dashing to and fro between the two fires, rushed to our trenches with uplifted hands. In this manner about 300 were saved.

On the German side a prominent part in this fighting was played by the celebrated 20th Braunschweig Division, belonging to the 10th Corps, and named the "Steel Division" by the Kaiser on account of its exploits on the French front. As coincidence would have it, the Russian so-called "Iron Division," commanded by General D., successfully bore the brunt of the terrific assaults of the Braunschweigers for four days running, and all the efforts to drive us back to Lutsk were abortive. The Teuton wave broke with bloody foam against the rock of the Russian defensive. During a brief lull in these encounters the Germans exhibited a placard reading, "Your Russian iron is not worse than our German steel, but all the same we shall smash you"; to which the Russians replied, "Well then, just try, German sausage."

Prisoners affirm that the 10th Corps during the four days' battle lost three-quarters of its officers and more than half its men, while the regiments of the "Steel Division" were reduced to 300 each.

LACHRYMATORY SHELLS.

To guard against lachrymatory shells it is necessary to have another line of defence—special goggles to protect the eyes. The chemicals in your gas helmet do not stop the lachrymatory fumes (benzyl bromide). But with goggles under your helmet or with the new type of helmet, which combines goggle protection against benzyl bromide with chemical protection against the various poison gases, you can face anything, and you can come to harm only through carelessness. Of course, one is uncomfortable, with burning, smarting eyes, and the smell of bad eggs in a cowbyre. But one is safe and can shoot straight. All that the Hun has gained from his poison gas—since the first surprise attacks at Ypres—has been to make war as he wages it more beastly, and to strengthen the conviction that he and his ways must be brought to abject ruin before the world can smile again.

The Hun's lachrymatory shells are fired from a 5.9 howitzer. The shell holds about six pints of liquefied benzyl bromide. A small explosive charge lets this out on the shell striking anything, and the noxious vapour is given off for hours after. I have found the effects of the lachrymatory shell obvious and unpleasant twenty-four hours after it had fallen. It is the Hun's sweet habit to use these shells on the villages behind the lines, and the poor civilians suffer far more than the soldiers. It is wonderful, by the way, to note the courage of the French in keeping up their homes. With their men away at the war, the women, young and old, stand by the farms and the little industries, living in cellars under constant shell fire, forced always to have gas helmets ready in case the Hun sends over poison gas. Many, of course, are killed. The others "carry on." Salute to the bonnie brave women of France!

STORIES OF THE GREAT BATTLE.

TERRIFYING EFFECT OF THE GUNS.

WORSE THAN VERDUN.

Further stories of their experiences told by the wounded brought back from the battlefield north of the Somme are given by *The Times*.

The talk always reverts to machine-guns. Again and again our men have swept the enemy before them, only to be held up or seriously weakened by streams of bullets from machine-guns which have been left to "hold the fort" until the last.

"They stick to their guns well, they lads," conceded a Scottish private, who was qualified to express an opinion by the possession of three machine-gun bullet wounds in his thigh.

A man on the next stretcher looked up. He was a corporal. "You mean, their guns stick to them!" he observed quietly.

"What way could their guns stick to them? inquired the puzzled Scot. "I'll tell you. On Saturday morning we went through the dug-outs in one of their front-line trenches. We found a German machine-gun, and its No. 1 gunner. He was dead and he was chained to his gun. The end of the chain was locked to his wrist."

There was silence. Then the Scot spoke again. "Being chained to a gun," he observed thoughtfully, "would certainly help a doubtful man to make up his mind whether he would go or stay."

Our men are full of admiration for the French. "It was wonderful to see them advance, said a wounded sergeant. "Our division went into action on the extreme right of the British line, so we were touching the French left flank. I had met hundreds of them back in billets, in *cafés*, and the like. To look at them strolling down a village street in their baggy uniform, with their hands in their pockets, laughing and chatting to the children, you would never have thought they were such tigers. I remember one big fellow a few weeks ago, home on pass—premission, they call it—who used to go about with a big umbrella under his arm! I suppose that was to keep the rain off his tin hat. But when they went for Maricourt the other day there weren't many umbrellas about—only bayonets! I tell you, they were marvels!"

VALUES OF "TIN HATS."

The "tin hats," already mentioned, have come to their own. Six months ago, when first issued, they were far from popular. They were heavy, and difficult to keep in position; in short, they were "a fatigue." But experience has proved their value. A private of the Middlesex Regiment, with his head bound up delivered himself as follows:—

"Nasty scalp wound? In a manner o' speaking, yes; but by rights I didn't ought to have a head on at all to-day. How? Well, I got a direct hit, fair on top of my nut, from a shell splinter. It knocked me off my perch, I can tell you; I was on the parapet at the time. But it never touched me! What am I bandaged for? The splinter knocked a dent in my hat and the hat twisted round and gave me a bit of a scalp wound. But I didn't grudge it. A scalp wound's better than no head, and that's a fact."

One hears many tales about the completeteness and ingenuity of the Boche dug-outs. "We were clearing out a bit of their second-line trench," said a sergeant of a London Regiment, "when I came on the entrance of a deep dug-out. I couldn't see whether there was anyone there, so I stopped and listened. I could hear nothing, so I started to explore. The moment my foot stepped on the still of the doorway I heard an electric bell ring somewhere down below. That decided me! I called up one of our lads who was carrying bombs, and we dropped a Mills grenade into the dug-out. Then the bomber and I stood back, one on each side of the doorway, and waited. A Mills grenade takes about five seconds to explode, but before that period was up *seven* Germans had come out of that dug-out. It was the best bit of emergency-exit work I have ever seen."

A private of a Welsh Regiment talked with admiration and envy of the Boches dug-outs. "They are better than our homes," he said. "I only wish I had anywhere so comfortable to live in. As for the cement earthworks, you could see shells bouncing off them like footballs." This battalion had taken a major prisoner who could not conceal his surprise at our success. "If you can break through here," he said, "there's not a place in the line where you can't break through. He had been at Verdun, and during the bombardment had wished himself back there. Then he added with a note of despair, "Why don't you go on and finish the business now?"

"The Germans are good fighters to the last 10 yards," said a sergeant from Berkshire, "but they won't fight then. Of all the men wounded in my battalion only two had bayonet wounds." But their machine-guns were terrible. "He's very cunning and he has his tunnels from the first to the second line so that he can drag his machine-guns about and use them in either. You think you are all right and then they begin to play on you from behind. Some of the prisoners told us they had been brought there from Verdun for a rest! We've had to stand many a bombardment without getting anything back, but this time it was our turn."

"THE ARTILLERY WERE SPLENDID."

A lance-corporal of a Yorkshire Regiment was struck together with a brother lance-corporal a few moments after leaving the trench. He put his comrade in a shell hole and carried on till he reached the third line, when he found himself covered with blood, and thought it time to take his wound a little more seriously.

"We believed in our artillery," said the Yorkshireman, "and they were splendid. Some of their guns were right up behind us when we were in the fourth line. Their teams stood ready and they limbered up like lightning and were after us, racing over trenches and communication trenches as if they were on a high road. 'We had got some grand boys behind us,' we said to each other, and we never doubted them. Everything worked in perfect unison. A parade could not have been more orderly. We want to get the job finished. It's standing still that gets on our nerves."

A sergeant of a Northumberland regiment also paid a tribute to the destruction wrought by our artillery. "It was easier to run through the German barbed wire," he said, "than to walk through ours. It never got lapped round your feet." He had been through Neuve Chapelle and Loos, but our bombardment there was child's play compared with this. "When you left our trenches you felt as if your head was going to be blown off. If any German stayed in the first line after that bombardment he deserved the Iron Cross. Most of them ran like rats along their tunnels. Our men were tired and had little to eat or drink, but they never faltered. They had a stern day's fighting all Saturday, and on Saturday night we turned our guns on to Fricourt again, and on Sunday we walked through. Nothing was left but stumps of poplar trees and scattered bricks."

THEIR "MACHINE-GUNS" PLAYED THE DEVIL WITH US.

An officer lying in his cot on board teh hospital ship looked the picture of happiness and satisfaction. He was smoking a d ready, as he put it, to "talk like sin." It was difficult to believe that he had a wound in his thigh which looked, as he said, like the inside of a hat. He belonged to a famous regiment from Tynes do and he had been in the thick of the fighting.

"There were only about 10 men of my company left," he said, "and yet you would have thought our artillery had smashed the Boches to bits. Thirty-four thousand shells and 12 minutes' hurricane fire on one little bit of country. But their machine-guns were buried out of reach, and they played the devil with us. But nothing could stop my men, or break their spirit." Certainly nothing had broken his, although he had had to crawl on his stomach for 10 hours from shell-hole to shell-hole.

(*Continued on next Column.*)

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 14th at 10.58.—Pressure has decreased slightly over Central and north Japan, and has increased elsewhere. Considerably over the Bonins and Formosa, and slightly at other stations.

Both typhoons have moved north-eastward. At 8 a.m. this morning one was central in latitude 26 deg. N. and longitude 127 deg. E. and the other between Tokio and the Bonins.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.06 inch. Total since 1st January, 65.06 inches, against an average of 55.75 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at Noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	West or variable winds, moderate to light; fine.
Formosa Channel	S.W. winds, moderate.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks.	The same as No. 1
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 14th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.56	29.61	29.62
Temperature	85	80	91
Humidity	79	94	67
Wind Direction ..	North	NW	NW
" Force	3	2	1
Weather	cp	c	ct
Rain ..	0.0.	—	0.05

Highest open-air Temperature on 13th.. 87

Lowest open-air Temperature on 14th 80

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 15th to 21st August, 1916.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water H'kong Mean Time	High Water Height	Low Water H'kong Mean Time	Low Water Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	15	m 10 0	7 0	m 3 38	2 4
		11 6	5 1	4 56	1 0
Wed.	16	m 11 10	7 1	m 4 26	2 2
		11 36 a	5 4	5 27 a	1 6
Thurs.	17	0 a	6 4	m 5 13	2 2
				5 57 a	2 1
Fri.	18	m 0 8	5 6	6 10	2 3
		0 54 a	5 6	6 26 a	2 7
Satur.	19	m 0 44	5 7	m 7 8	2 6
		1 14 a	4 0	6 54 a	3 2
Sun.	20	m 1 28	5 8	m 8 40	2 7
		2 25 a	4 1	7 50 a	3 0
Mon.	21	m 2 26	5 9	m 10 43	2 7
		5 4 a	3 9	7 42 a	3 3

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT

9.15 p.m.—"The Palisade," at Kowloon.

Monday, 21st Aug.—

3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL

Mr & Mrs R. C. Andrews
Mr & Mrs S Allen
Miss Allen
Dr C T. Andrew
Mr A. Anderson
Mr G. E. Anderson
Mr R. J. Ansell
Mr R. J. Atkinson
Mr H. Murray Baillie
Mr J. H. Basing
Mr L. B. Barker
Mr L. Brokingale
Mrs E R. Bellilios
Mr R. E. Bellilios
Mr C. D. J. Bell
Mr & Mrs T. J. Bell Irvine
Mr S. T. Bitting
Mrs C. H. Bowdey and child
Capt B. Branch
Mr & Mrs H Bridges
Miss E. L. Brown
Mrs D. Buchanan
Mr Caretti
Mrs F. Camm
Mr N. C. Camm
Mr A. A. Claxton
Mr F Coffman
Mr H. A. R. Conan
Mr J. C. Cokeley
Mr G. L. Courtney
Mr J. D. Courtney
Mr & Mrs A G Cox
Mr N. Croucher
Mr T. Daigo
Mrs F. E. Davis
Mr J. A Dawson
Mr S. Douglas
Mr W. E. Douglas
Capt J. Dewar
Mr J. Dewar
Mr & Mrs C. Dupuy
Mr J. E. Edwards
Mr A. W. Eastman
Mr P. J. Falconer
Mrs C. Finlayson
Mr & Mrs J. Fisher
Mr J. Gibb
Mr V. Glendbourn
Mr & Mrs P. J. Gray
Mr S. M. S. Gubbay
Mr J. N. Greenfield
Mr & Mrs C. W Hall
Mr. & Mrs W. A. Hannibal
Mr G. Harper
Mr E. Heller
Mr & Mrs F. A. H. Heyner and 2 children
Mr A.P Hill
Mr W. B. Hind
Mr W. J. Hodge
Mr A. Shelton Hooper
Mr F. H. Howard
Mr N. Ichicka
Mr S. M. Joseph
Capt E. Jones
Mr H K mpf
Dr A. T. Knoderer
Mr K. Larsen
Mr & Mrs C. Lauritzen
Mr R. W. Lawton
Mr S. Longfield
Maj. D. MacDonald
Mrs Macmpel
Mrs E. M. Martin
Dr Marriott
Miss D. Martin
Mr A. B. Meader
Miss C. S Meader
Mr D. McDonald
Mr D. McMurray
Mr H McNamara
Mr B. K. Mehta
Mr & Mrs Mentzer
Mr J. Merrens
Mr A. S Ochs, Jr.
Mr U. V. Ochs
Mr J. R. Pollock
Miss M. Possoll
Mr F. H. Ray
Mrs J. Rawak
Mr J. Reynen
Miss Richards
Mr W. H. Robinson
Mr R. Rouse
Mr R. R. Roxburgh
Mr R. Salle
Mr J. H. Scott
Mr & Mrs W. C. Shanley
Mr W. C. Shanley, Jr.
Miss G. W. Shanley
Mr J. S Shanley
Mr B. M. Shanley
Mr & Mrs Sunostrom
Miss E M ine
Mr & Mrs E Howard
Rev. P. Jonatius
Mrs J. R. Johns

PEAK HOTEL.

Mr T Barclay
Mr R. Buchan
Mr D. Campbell
Mr & Mrs H. Fe Carmichael
Rev. & Mrs Caren
Mr F. W. Cary
Mr & Mrs C. D. Casulli
Mr & Mrs W. W. Clayton
Miss Clement
Mr & Mrs E. B. Cobey
Col. R. E. Darling
Mr W. J. Dexter
Mr & Mrs Dubois
Comdr. & Mrs Feakes
Mr & Mrs D. Ferreira
Mrs Flicke
Mr W. H. Ford
Mrs C. N. Forbes
Mrs D. Inman Fuller
Mrs C Gandiot
Mrs E. Gandiot
Comdr. Mrs Gascoigne
Rev. & Mrs Gilman
Mr H. G. H. Griffitt
Mr & Mrs G. W Groff
Mr L. Gull
Mr & Mrs B. A. Hale
Mrs Hausen
Mr F. A Hazeland
Miss E M ine
Mr & Mrs E Howard
Rev. P. Jonatius
Mrs J. R. Johns
Mr T. Leeman
Mr H. Mefavish
Mr D Muchall
Mr E C. Norris
Mrs W Passmore
Mr C. E Richardson
Mr J. Sim
Mr F. M Sowers
Mr E. M Sleigh
Mr J. Stalker
Mr G. E Stott
Mr C. Starkey
Mr H. Thornton
Mr Van Vliet
Mr D. H Wechel
Mr H. Wynmalan
Mr Lee Jones
Mrs G. C Hitching
Mrs Landry
Mrs L rney
Mrs O. Poidr de Mathos
Mr R. F. Nottingley
Mr & Mrs Neil Macintyre
Mr & Mrs Meurer
Mr & Mrs V. Meines and child
Lt.-Col & Mrs R. H. Morgan
Mrs A. M rage
Miss Patten
Mrs E. G Patterson
Mr V L Perkins
Mrs D. J. Perry
Mr & Mrs E. Ralphs
Mrs Rixon
Miss E. Rea
Miss L. Scarlett
Mrs Sra F. da Silva
Mr C. Skott
Mrs Staple Smith
Mr & Mrs Grant Smith
Mr & Mrs A. Findlay Smith
Mr & Mrs Vivian Findlay Smith
Mr & Mrs Sunostrom
Maj. General Venta
Mr Wattie
Mr S. White
Mr & Mrs David Wood

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Mrs Russell Almond
Mr & Mrs Baker
Mr G Bandeman
Mr & Mrs T. S. Chang
Mr C S. C y
Mr C. Fritz
Mr T van de Graaff
Mr T. N. Gregory
Mr & Mrs T Gunn
Mr & Mrs Hammes and children
Mr F. H. Howard
Mr Wm. Jackson
Mr J. Joseph
Mr A. Lambden
Miss E. G. Lambden

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME FOR STUBBORN COUGHS BRONCHITIS WEAK LUNGS CATARRH CONSUMPTION

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHENAN, British str., from Canton, 11th August.
CHOYSANG, British str., from Canton, 11th August.
FUKUJU MARU, Japanese str., 1,893, Goto, 14th August—Keelung 11th August, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
HANAMET, American str., 2,038, J. Lennox, 14th August—Singapore 7th August, General.—Pacific Transport Co.
KIFUNESAN MARU, Japanese str., 2,016, Fukuda, 14th August—San Francisco 29th June, Kerosine Oil and General. —Jardine, Matheson & Co.
KNIGHT COMPANION, British str., 4,265, Kendall, 14th August—Singapore 8th August, General. — Butterfield & Swire.
KWANGTAI, Chinese str., from Canton, 11th August.
NITTAKA MARU, Japanese str., 1,557, S. Yamane, 14th August—Sandakan 7th August, Rattan and Charcoal.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
RYNSHO MARU, Japanese str., Yebiko, 14th August—Dairen 7th August, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
SINKIANG, British str., 1,616, Benson, 14th August—Amoy 13th August, General. —Butterfield & Swire.
SOMALI, British str., 6,712, Leonard D. Pinckney, 14th August—Yokohama 3rd August, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
TELEMACHUS, British str., 1,350, A. Fraser, 13th August — Saigon 9th August, Rice.—Order.

CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
August 14th.

CHIYUEN, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
CHOYSANG, British str., for Shanghai.
SOMALI, British str., for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

August 14th.

ARMAND BEHIC, French str., for Shanghai.
BRISBANE, British str., for Bangkok.
SINKIANG, British str., for Canton.
SOSHU MARU, Jap. str., for Canton.
TACOMA, British str., for Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Sinkiang*, from Amoy, for Hongkong, Mrs. Lamouraux, Messrs. J. Greenfield, T. Willie, K. B. Kiaul, and Roxburgh.

Per *Somali*, for Hongkong, from Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. S. Cohen; from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. S. Allen, Master Allen (4), Miss N. Y. Allen, Miss J. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Weitz, Mr. C. H. S. Bolton, Dr. R. McL. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Cox, Mr. H. Lewis, and Mr. W. Howard.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The str. *Empress of Asia* arrived at Shanghai on the 11th instant, at 10 a.m., and left Shanghai same day, at 8 a.m.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The str. *China* left San Francisco on August 1st, and may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on August 29th.

MERCHANT STEAMER.

The str. *Shirata* left Calcutta on the 4th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 21st instant.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The *Empress of Russia* left Vancouver on Thursday, the 10th instant, p.m.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k, nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SOMALI	Brit. str.	—	L. D. Pinckney	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, &c.	ATSUTA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Itsuno	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at 11 A.M.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NORE	Brit. str.	—	D. Asbury	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 25th inst., at Noon.
LONDON	CITY OF NORWICH	Brit. str.	—		THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 5th Sept.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	ATHOS	Fren. str.	—	Dorise	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 28th inst.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA &c.	CANADA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T Suruga	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Shinobe	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st Sept., at 4. P.M.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	ANYO MARU	Jap. str.	—		TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 12th Sept., at Noon.
BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL	CITY OF NAPLES	Brit. str.	—	Pine	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	To-day.
BOSTON and NEW YORK	BOLTON CASTLE	Brit. str.	—		DODWELL & Co., LTD.	About 28th inst.
NEW YORK VIA S'HAI PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, &c.	TOKIWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Akamatsu	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 1st Sept.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA S'HAI, NAGASAKI & HONOLULU	CHINA	Am. str.	—	T. H. Robson	CHINA MAILS S.S. CO. LTD.	On 5th Sept.
SAN FARNCSICO VIA NAGASAKI	ARAKAN	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 11th Sept.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, &c.	PERSIA MARU	Jap. str.	—		TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 21st Sept. at 10.30 A.M.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Brit. str.	—	S. Robinson	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD.	On 6th Sept.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hailey	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD.	On 8th Sept.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	EMPRESS OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	W. Dixon Hopcaft	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD.	On 20th Sept.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	EMPRESS OF ASIA	Brit. str.	—	S. Robinson	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD.	On 4th Oct., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TAIYUAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	D. W. Grierson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	AKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Yoshikawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	ST. ALBANS	Brit. str.	—		GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 25th inst., at 11 A.M.
WEIHAIWEI VIA TIENTSIN	CHIPSHING	Brit. str.	—	F. E. Garrett	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 17th inst., at Noon.
TIENTSIN	KUNICHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forsyth	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst., at 4 P.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Takeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th Sept., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	Tuebbin	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	SINKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. Beason	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TOSA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Sakamoto	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst.
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. Bickard	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD	On 18th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	PENANG MARU	Jap. str.	—	Kushibiki	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst.
SHANGHAI	TJIKINI	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 24th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	F. E. Cope	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PORTHOS	Russ. str.	—		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 25th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NAMUR	Brit. str.	—	A. Collyer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 27th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. S. Thomson	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	To-day, at 2 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAIHONG	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	On 18th inst., at 2 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	W. C. Passmore	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	On 22nd inst., at 2 P.M.
TAMSUI & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW & AMOY	AMAKUSA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Konishi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at Noon.
ANPING & TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 9 A.M.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	Knight	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 26th inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	Brit. str.	1 m.	S. Togkushis	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. Meaney	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 19th inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Walker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 22nd inst., at 4 P.M.
BOMBAY via S'POR, PORT S'HAM, PENANG & COLOMBO	SHINKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst., at 7 A.M.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	RANGOON MARU	Jap. str.	—	Hori	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	HOPSANG	Brit. str.	—	Robertson	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 17th inst. at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	KIRIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	Sasakai	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst.,
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	—	F. Wheeler	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 23rd inst., at 3 P.M.
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	TJITAROEM	Jap. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 23rd inst.
HAIPHONG	SUNGKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Robinson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th inst., at 10 A.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	LOKSANG	Brit. str.	—	D. W. Ritchie	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	To-morrow, at 7 A.M.
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	TAKSANG	Brit. str.	—	R. A. Matthews	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 18th inst., at 7 A.M.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

14TH AUGUST, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	8 a.	29.37	—	—	ENE	3	—
Hakodate	"	29.91	—	—	—	0	—
Tokio	"	29.67	—	—	WNW	2	—
Koshi	"	29.72	—	—	WSW	1	—
Nagasaki	"	29.66	—	—	E	1	—
Kagoshima	"	29.70	—	—	ENE	2	—
Oshima	"	29.62	—	—	SSE	1	—
Naha	"	29.56	—	—	SSE	2	—
Ishi'jima	"	29.46	—	—	W	7	—
Bonin Is.	"	29.69	—	—	SSW	1	—
Chefoo	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	29.62	79	100	—	0	o b h o —
Gutzlaff	"	29.57	78	92	NE	1	o b h o —
Sharp Peak	"	29.53	83	99	W	1	o b h o —
Amoy	9 a.	29.68	81	78	W	1	o b h o —
Swatow	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	5 a.	29.52	79	89	W	4	o b h o —
Taichu	"	29.56	77	—	—	0	o b h o —
Tainan	"	29.58	79	—	—	0	o b h o —
Koahun	"	29.54	81	—	WNW	4	o b h o —
Pescadores	"	29.56	81	—	NW	2	o b h o —
Canton	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	"	29.56	80	94	NW	2	o b h o —
Gap Rock	"	29.56	—	—	SW	4	o b h o —
Macao	"	29.55	82	89	WSW	2	o b h o —
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	29.61	77	96	SSW	4	r
Tourane	"	29.61	79	—	WNW	4	o
Cape St. James	"	29.73	76	—	SW	4	o
Aparri	6 a.	29.60	77	91	S	2	o
Dagupan	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	"	29.72	79	95	SSW	4	o
Legaspi	"	29.74	79	92	WSW	2	o
Tacloban	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	"	29.78	79	89	S	1	o
Surigao	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lahuan	"	29.75	82	91	SW	6	b

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NORE,"

Captain D. Asbury, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, the 25th Aug., 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MOOLTAN," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay per s.s. "KHYBER," due in London about the 9th Oct., 1916.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent
Hongkong, 14th August, 1916. 1

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL.

THE Steamship

"CITY OF NAPLES,"

Captain Pine, will be despatched for the above ports on the 15th August, 1916.

For freight and further particulars apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1916. 922

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE,"

On or about 26th Aug.

It is intended that the above vessel will proceed via Panama Canal.

For Freight and further information apply to—

DODWELL & Co., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1916.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG"	Wed'day, 16th Aug., 7 A.M.
* WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"CHIPSHING"	Thursday, 17th Aug., Noon.
* SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"HOPSANG"	Thursday, 17th Aug., 3 P.M.
† SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Friday, 18th Aug., D'light.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"TAKSANG"	Friday, 18th Aug., 7 A.M.
* MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 19th Aug., 3 P.M.
* SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Wed'day, 23rd Aug., 3 P.M.
* MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 26th Aug., 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG," "LAISANG," and "FOOKSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 25 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering), Kobe and Moji and returning them direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

*Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

†Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze Ports, Chefoo Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.

‡Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat Labad Datu, Simpopus, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS all European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

Telephone No. 215.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1916. GENERAL MANAGERS. [6

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215
Hongkong, 15th April, 1915 [24

R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,
SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	DATE OF DEPARTURE.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

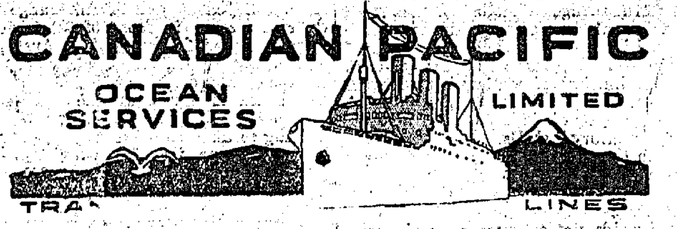
SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10
Hongkong, 15th April, 1916. 23

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED



TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Hongkong to Vancouver 17 days. Hongkong to Montreal 22 days.
Hongkong to Chicago 21 days. Hongkong to New York 22½ days.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" AND "EMPRESS OF ASIA"

16,350 tons gross register, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.
Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (subject to change)		SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.	
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	6 Sept.	"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	1 Nov.
"MONTEAGLE"	8 Sept.	"MONTEAGLE"	7 Nov.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	20 Sept.	"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	15 Nov.
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	4 Oct.	"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	29 Nov.

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.
"Monteagle" calls Moji instead Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European ports and West Indies.

For Further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing Lists, etc., please apply to—

P. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Dept., Hongkong.

J. H. WALLACE,
General Agent, Hongkong. [118

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	SOMALI, Capt. L. D. Pinckney,	3 P.M. 15th Aug.	Direct Service.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NORE, Capt. D. Asbury	Noon, 25th Aug.	Connecting at Colombo with Mail s.s. "Mooltan."
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NAMUR, Capt. A. Collyer,	About 27th Aug.	Direct Service.

TRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

SEE SEPARATE ADVERTISEMENT.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS, apply to

F. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office
Hongkong, 15th August 1916 1

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "ARMAND BEHIC,"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 21st Aug., at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 24th Aug., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on SATURDAY, the 19th Aug., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS
Agent.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1916. [2

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Chartered Steamer

"SANGOLA,"

Arrived Hongkong on 11th Aug., 1916, FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1916. [1

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS*, JULY to DECEMBER, 1915. With INDEX. Price $7.50.

On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

Hongkong, 10th March 1916.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong	Connecting with	From Colombo

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON	"CITY OF NORWICH"	On 5th Sept.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option
Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to
THE BANK LINE, Ltd.,
OR TO REISS & Co., CANTON.
GENERAL AGENTS

Hongkong 3rd August, 1916 10

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 15th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 15th Aug., 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 17th Aug., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 17th Aug., 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 18th Aug., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 22nd Aug., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "NINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1916. TELEPHONE 36. 4

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

Occupying at 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	SAILING
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Thuson	TUESDAY, 15th Aug., at 2 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 18th Aug., at 2 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 22nd Aug., at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1916. 3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "SHIRALA," 5,306 tons, Captain A. J. Terry, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE, and MOJI on ——

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS

Hongkong, 8th August, 1916. 27

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon Friday	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles 1916	Due at London 1916
NORE	Aug. 25	*MOOLTAN	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
MALTA	Sept. 8	*KASHGAR	Oct. 9	Oct. 16
NAMUR	Sept. 22	Through Steamer	Oct. 25	Nov. 4
SARDINIA	Oct. 6	Through Steamer	Nov. 9	Nov. 18
NOVARA	Oct. 20	MOREA	Nov. 19	Nov. 26
NORE	Nov 3	Through Steamer	Dec. 6	Dec. 15
NYANZA	Nov. 17	*MONGOLIA	Dec. 17	Dec. 24
MALTA	Dec. 1	*MALWA	Dec 31	1917 Jan. 1

* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About
NAMUR	SUNDAY, 27th August.
SARDINIA	SATURDAY, 9th September.
NOVARA	SATURDAY, 23rd September.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transhipment) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

Steamers.	Leave H'kong. about	Leave S'pore about	Due at M'seilles. if calling about	Due London about
SOMALI	Aug. 15	Aug. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 26

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Passage Tickets Interchangeable with the British India Co.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years, or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to

E. V. D PARR,
Acting Superintendent

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamers	Tons and Displacement	Sailing Dates
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFFE	§ ATSUTA MARU, Capt. Itsuno	16,000	SUNDAY, 20th Aug., at 11 A.M.
	§ HITACHI MARU, Capt. Tomisaga	3,500	THURSDAY, 24th Aug., at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via KEELUNG SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	§ YOKOHAMA MARU, Capt. Shinobe	12,500	FRIDAY, Sept., at 4 P.M. 1st
	§ SADO MARU, Capt. Asakawa	12,500	TUESDAY, Sept., at 4 P.M. 19th
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, BAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE	§ AKI MARU, Capt. K. Yoshikawa	12,500	TUESDAY, Aug., at 4 P.M. 15th
	§ TANGO MARU, Capt. S. Takano	13,500	TUESDAY, Sept. at 4 P.M. 12th
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	KIRIN MARU, Capt Sasai,	6,000	FRIDAY Aug 18th
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	RANGOON MARU, Capt. Hori	5,000	WED'DAY Aug 23rd
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TOSA MARU, Capt. Sakamoto	10,000	SUNDAY Aug 2 th
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	PENANG MARU, Capt. Kuzuki	6,000	FRIDAY, Aug. 18th
NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	§ NIKKO MARU, Capt. Tasada	9,500	SUNDAY, Sept., at Noon. 10th
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ KITANO MARU, Capt. Cops	16,000	FRIDAY, Aug. at 10 A.M. 25th

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON	§ TOKIWA MARU, Capt. K. Akamatsu,	16,000	About 21st September.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.
For Further Information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE NOS. 92 and 293 5

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 16th Aug Noon.
‡ ANYO MARU	18,500 — 15 knots	TUES., 12th Sept. Noon
§ PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	THURS., 21st Sept. 10.30 A.M.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 4th Oct., Noon.
† NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	TUES., 17th Oct., 10.30 A.M. Leave Nagasaki.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	FRI., 15th Sept., Noon.

† Via MANILA. Omitting Shanghai * Cargo only.

‡ Proceeding to South American Ports.

§ Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Honolulu.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10...RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK £60. ... " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. ... " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.
THENCE BY
TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Sails
ANYO MARU	18,500 — 15 knots	... TUESDAY, 12th Sept.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291. [213

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For	Steamer	To Sail.
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	PORTHOS	On or about 25th Aug.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, TOURANE and SAIGON (Without Transhipment)	ATHOS	On or about 28th Aug.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return Tickets available from 1st June, 1916, to 31st October, 1916, and interchangeable only with Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co., for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, $135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, $150.00.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING

TELEPHONE 740 9

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA,

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA

"CANADA MARU" FRIDAY, 18th Aug., at 3 P.M.

† Omitting Shanghai and Nagasaki. * Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, AND COLOMBO.

"SHINKOKU MARU" MONDAY, 21st Aug., at 7 A.M.

JAVA-LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOURABAYA, SAMARANG, AND BATAVIA

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY

§ "SOSHU MARU" WEDNESDAY, 16th Aug., at 9 A.M.
* "AMAKUSA MARU" THURSDAY, 24th Aug., at Noon.

§ Proceeding to Anping and Takao.
* Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL Nos. 744 and 745. 56

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

Steamer	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
ST. ALBANS	13th Sept.	On 26th Aug., 11 A.M.
EASTERN		On 4th Oct., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless phy Telegra.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity All State-Rooms have Electric Fans A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried
For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
SHANGHAI	*Anhui*	16th Aug
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Philippine Islands, *Australia, *Tasmania, *New Zealand via Port Darwin and *New Guinea via *Thursday Island ...	*Taiyuan* ...	Tuesday, 15th, Registration ...10.15 A M, Letters ... 11.00 A M
Straits	*Kafue*	Tuesday, 15th 11.00 A M
Formosa via Takao and Keelung	*Nanking Maru* ...	Tuesday, 15th, 11.00 A M
Swatow and Bangkok	*Haldia*	Tuesday, 15th, 1.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...	*Hastan*	Tuesday, 15th, 1.30 P M
Straits, Burmah, Colombo, India, Aden, Egypt, Durban, Johannesburg, Port Said, *Marseilles and *United Kingdom ...	*Somali*	Tuesday, 15th, 2.00 P M
Philippine Islands	*Tamsang*	Tuesday, 15th, 3.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	*Chenan*	Tuesday, 15th, 3.00 P M
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and New Guinea via Thursday Island	*Aki Maru* ...	Tuesday, 15th, Registration 2.15 P M, Letters ... 3.00 P M
Hoihow and *Haiphong	*Lokzang*	Tuesday, 15th, 5.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao and Anping	*Soshu Maru*... ...	Wednesday, 16th, 8.00 A M
Tegel, Soerabaya, Probolingo, Cheribon and Samarang	*Singola*	Wednesday, 16th, 10.00 A M
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, UNITED STATES, CANADA, and SOUTH AMERICA via SAN FRANCISCO	*Shinyo Maru* ...	Wednesday, 16th, Registration 10.15 A M, Letters ... 11.00 A M
(EUROPE via SIBERIA) (Shanghai Chinese P.O Saturday, 19th Aug.	*Knight Companion* ...	Wednesday, 16th, 1.00 P M
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe ...	*Sungkiang* ...	Thursday. 17th, 9.00 A M
Haiphong	*Chipshing*	Thursday, 17th 11.00 A M
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	*Hongkong*	Thursday, 17th, 11.00 A M
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Hopsang*	Thursday, 17th, 2.00 P M
Straits and India via Calcutta	*Sinkiang* ...	Thursday, 17th, Registration ...2.15 P M, Letters ... 3.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	*Canada Maru* ...	Friday, 18th, Registration... 12.15 P M, Letters ... 1.00 P M
(EUROPE via SIBERIA) (Shanghai Chinese P.O. Monday, 21st Aug.	*Hai Hong* ...	Friday, 18th, 1.30 P M
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, United States and South America via Tacoma	*Kweishow* ...	Friday, 18th, 3.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Atsuta Maru* ...	Sunday, 20th 9.00 A M
Tientsin	*Haisheng* ...	Tuesday, 22nd, 1.30 P M
Straits, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, *United Kingdom	*Tean* ...	Tuesday, 22nd 3.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Hitachi Maru* ...	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A M
Philippine Islands	*Nore*... ...	Friday, 25th, Registration ... 10.15 A M, Letters ... 11.00 A M
Straits, Burmah, Colombo, India, Aden, Egypt Durban, Cape Town & *United Kingdom	*St. Albans* ...	Saturday, 26th. 10.00 A M
STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT and EUROPE	*Yokohama Maru*	—: SEPTEMBER :— Friday, 1st, 3.00 P M
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Thursday, 24th Aug., at 5 P.M. —		
Australia, New Guinea, Tasmania, and New Zealand via Thursday Island	*Empress of Russia*	Wednesday, 6th, Registration ... 9.45 A M, Letters ... 10.30 A M
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, *Victoria, B.C., and *Seattle, (Wash.)		
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA, and UNITED KINGDOM via CANADA... (EUROPE via SIBERIA)		
(Shanghai Chinese P.O. Saturday, 9th Sept.		

* Superscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days.	On Sundays & Holidays.
Canton (Train)	11.30 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Tai O	8.30 A.M.	
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	2.00 P.M.	
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	
Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	
Samshui and Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	6.15 A.M.
Kongmoon	Except Saturdays 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Shamchun	4.00 P.M.	

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-days	On Sundays & Holidays.
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 2.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.
Shek Ki	2.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.
Mongmoon	7.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.
Kunmchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	9.30 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

TO ELECTRIC LIGHT CONSUMERS.

THE "PHŒBUS" LAMP TAKES THE LEAD.

DON'T believe that the lamp which costs the least is the most economical.

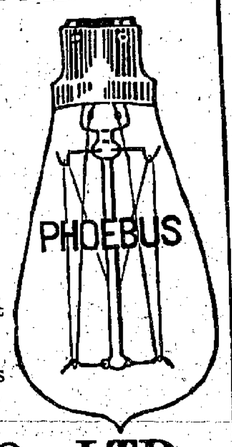
Remember current costs more than lamps, and cheap lamps are "Wasters."

DON'T believe that the lamp which lasts the longest is invariably the best or the cheapest. Directly a lamp blackens it should be cast aside.

Remember again, current costs more than lamps.

DON'T buy a lamp without a good reputation.

Remember the name "PHŒBUS" is a guarantee that the lamp is of the first quality.



Large Stocks of all Candle Powers and Voltages always carried.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. 10

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 14th.

ON LONDON:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/1⅛
Bank Bills, on demand	2/1 7/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/1⅛
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/1 13/16
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/2⅛
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	2/2⅛
ON PARIS:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	300
Credits, at 4 months sight	310½
ON NEW YORK:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	50⅜
Credits, at 60 days' sight	—
ON BOMBAY:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	158¾
ON CALCUTTA:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	158¾
ON SHANGHAI:—	
Bank Bills, at sight	72
Private, 30 days' sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA:—On demand	100½
ON MANILA:—On demand—Piece—	100½
ON SINGAPORE:—On demand	90⅜
ON BATAVIA:—On demand	122½
ON HAIPHONG:—On demand	3½% p.m.n.
ON SAIGON:—On demand	3½ %p.m.n.
ON BANGKOK:—On demand	72⅜
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	$9.30 nom.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	$53.10
BAR SILVER, per oz.	31 11/16d.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent.
Hongkong 20 cents pieces	$ 5.00 discount.
Hongkong...10 "	$ 5.00 "
Canton..... 20 "	$15.10 "
Canton..... 10 "	$15.50 "

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 14TH AUGUST, 1916.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value	Paid up.	Closing Quotations Cash	Return on basis of last Div'd.
BANKS—					
Hongkong and S'hai. Bank. Corporation	120,000	$125	all	$740 x div., buy.	6⅔ p.c.
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	$12	all	$8½, sellers	8½ p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Limited...	50,000	$5	all	$4.60, buyers	
	50,000	$1	all		
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd	200,000	$10	all	$8.70, buyers	8½ p.c.
COTTON MILLS.—					
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	T. 14½, buyers	11½ p.c.
Kung Yik Cotton S. & W. Company, Ltd.	100,000	Tls. 10	all	T. 13½, buyers	12 p.c.
Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	40,000	Tls. 50	all	T. 93, buyers	8 p.c.
Yangtszepo Cotton Mill, Limited ...	20,000	Tls. 5	all	Tls. 4½, buyers	5 p.c.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	$7½	$6	$41	3⅔ p.c.
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—					
H'Kong. & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ld.	60,000	$50	all	$82½, buyers	4½ p.c.
H'Kong. and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	60,000	$50	all	$125, buyers	4 p.c.
S'hai. Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd....	55,700	Tls100	all	T. 63, buyers	9 p.c.
New Engineering & S. B. Works, Ltd. ...	150,000	Tls. 5	all	Tls. 10½	
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls100	all	Tls. 84½	
Green Island Cement Company, Limited ...	400,000	$10	all	$9.60, buyers	6⅔ p.c.
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited ...	60,000	$10	all	$50½, buyers	4⅔ p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	20,000	$50	all	$115, x div., buy.	4⅔ p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	6,500	$25	all	$160	7 p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd ...	60,000	$10	all	$31½, sellers	9 p.c.
Hongkong Tramway Company, Limited ...	225,000	5/-	all	$7.35, buyers	4⅔ p.c.
INSURANCES.—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited ...	10,000	$250	$50	$395	6⅓ p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited ...	20,000	$100	$20	$154, buyers	6½ p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	$250	$50	$335, buyers	7½ p.c.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited ...	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 155	
Union Insurance Society, Limited ...	16,000	$250	$100	$930	6⅓ p.c.
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	$100	$60	$220, @ Ex 73	6 p.c.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—					
H'kong. Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	$100	all	$100, sales	7 p.c.
Hongkong Central Estate, Limited ...	10,000	$100	all	$100	7½ p.c.
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd	25,000	$100	$75	$200	4⅔ p.c.
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ld.	150,000	$10	all	$8½	5½ p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd....	6000	$50	$30	$38	6 p.c.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. ...	78,000	Tls$50	all	Tls. 94	7½ p.c.
West Point Building Co., Limited ...	12,500	$50	all	$88	4⅔ p.c.
Maatschappij tot Mijn- Bosch-en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat... ...	250,000	Gds.10	all	Tls. 26½, sales	7½ p.c.
MINING.—					
Ural Caspian Oil Corp., Limited ...	1,000,000	£1	all	24/-	
Kailan Mining Administration	1,000,000	£1	all	21/-	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	£1	all	$2½, buyers	
Tronoh Mines, Limited	160,000	£1	all	30/-	7½ p.c.
	25,000	$10	all	$9½, buyers	
Peak Tramway Company, Limited	50,000	$10	$1	$0.80, buyers	
REFINERIES.—					
China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd. ...	20,000	$100	all	$114	10 p.c.
Malabon Sugar Company, Ltd. ...	14,000	P 30	all	$40, sellers	7½ p.c.
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—					
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited...	20,000	$50	all	$13½, sal & buy.	3½ p.c.
H'kong., Canton & Macao S. B. Co, Ltd.	30,000	$15	all	$22½, sellers	4½ p.c.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 d. 60,000 f.	$5	all	pref. $45, buyers def. $127 buy./$127½, sal.	5½ p.c. 6½ p.c.
Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ltd....	4,282,802	£1	all	109/- buyers	7 p.c
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	$10	all	$35, buyers	6 p.c.
South China Morning Post, Limited... ...	6,000	$25	all	$29	7 p.c.
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	$5	all	$3½ buyers	7 p.c.
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	21,000	$7	all	$6.85, buyers	
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	50,000	$10	all	$6½ buyers	10 p.c
Union Waterboat Company, Limited ...	50,000	$10	all	$16½ buyers	7 p.c.

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotations.
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200.	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, *Share Brokers.*

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME ON A HOLIDAY ORDER THE "HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

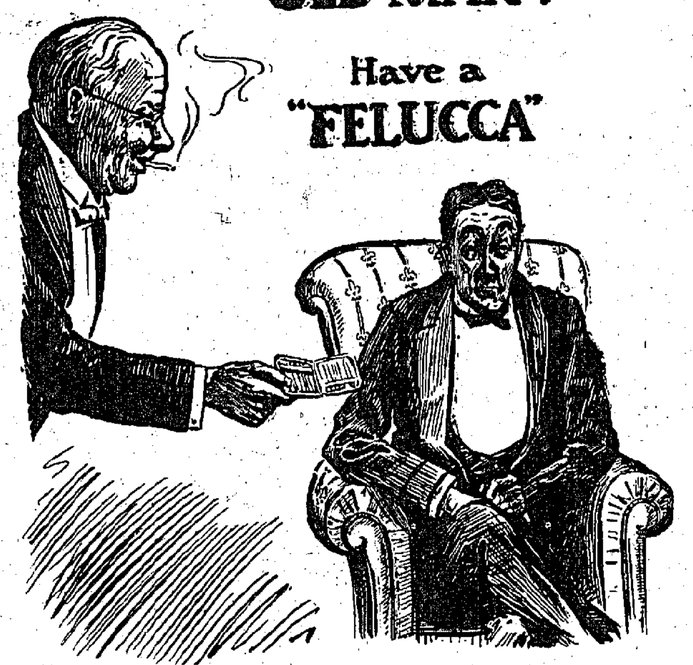
ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES! 24 PAGES!! 24 PAGES!!

DONT GROUSE OLD MAN!

Have a "FELUCCA"



WHY SEEK FURTHER WHEN HERE ARE THE BEST! 17

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/- —$15,000,000
Silver $18,000,000
$33,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.—Chairman.
S. H. DODWELL, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. | Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak. | Hon. Mr. E. Shellim

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED,
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance

ON FIXED DEPOSITS,
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1916. [9

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1912.)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wuxieh, Wuhu, Anching, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Paoting, Tongshan Luanhsien, Tsanghsien, Hsingtai. HANGCHOW: Wenchow, Shaohsin, Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo KAIFENG: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkou. TSINAN: Chowtsun, Tunhsien, Linchi, Lintsing, Tsinien, Yihtuh, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao TAIYUAN: Yuncheng. FOOCHOW. CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung CANTON. KUEIYANG. PEKING Kuchu's Eulyuancheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange

Hongkong, 18th October, 1914. [560

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1915. [132

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-Up " 12,500,000
Reserve Funds " 4,680,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—KOBE, OSAKA, TOKYO.

FORMOSA—AKE, GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKE, KEELUNG, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAIWAN, TAKOW, TAMUSI.

CHINA— AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW.

OTHERS—HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE, SOERABAIA.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo-China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

Y. KIKUCHI,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1916. [642

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorised Capital£1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid-up " 562,500
Reserve Fund " 550,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES

Bombay	Galle	Karachi	Penang
Calcutta	Hongkong	Kota Bharu	Rangoon
Colombo	Howrah	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Delhi	Kandy	Madras	Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius)	Mahé (Seychelles).		

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [907

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 2½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [13

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